SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

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THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

Mail Arrangements at Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL.

Due on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1½ P. M. via. Rail Road.

Due on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 P. M. via. Rocky Mount.

Closes every day (except Saturday) at 9 P. M.

SOUTHERN MAIL.

Due Daily, at 10 P. M.

Closes daily at 12 M.

WESTERN MAIL.

Due on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11½ P. M.

Closes on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 A. M.

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL.

Due on Monday and Thursday, at 7 P. M.

Closes on Tuesday and Saturday, at 9 P. M.

TARBOROUGH MAIL.

Due on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 P.M.

Closes on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 P. M.

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL.

Due on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, at 3 A.M.

Closes on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M.

ROXBOROUGH MAIL.

Due every Friday at 10 A. M.

Closes every Friday at 12 M.

Letters should be in fifteen minutes before closing

JOSIAH WELLS,

WHOLESALE

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

NORFOLK, VA.

FILLS orders for Groceries at low prices, and gives his best attention to the sales of Flour, Cotton, Tobacco, and other produce consigned to him.

Norfolk, Dec. 4, 1851. 12—6m.

Turner's North Carolina Almanac,

FOR 1852.

PUBLISHED and sold Wholesale and Retail, by HENRY D. TURNER,

Raleigh, 1851. N. C. Book Store.

WEDDING Cake Boxes. One gross for sale by H. D. TURNER,

N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, January 1st, 1852. 17—

KOSSUTH HATS, with and without Plumes Just received and for sale by W. H. & R. S. TUCKER

Raleigh, January 26th, 1852. 24—

500 GALS. of Superior Paint, Oils, Varnishes, assorted of superior quality and very low price. P. F. PESCUD.

January 27, 1852. 25—

2 TONS White Lead assorted packages, also Fine White Paint, a new and beautiful article. For sale by P. F. PESCUD.

January 27, 1852. 25—

BIRD SEED Canary, Rape and Millet, for sale by WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Jan. 21, 1852. 24—

100 BOXES Glass of assorted Sizes, in good order, for sale low. Builders and others are requested to call and examine the stock. P. F. PESCUD.

January 27, 1852. 25—

A FEW last Fall style of Fine Hats, will be sold at cost. T. H. SELBY.

Feb. 9. 28—

A large lot of SHOES, very cheap, for sale by T. H. SELBY.

Feb. 9. 28—

WE have on hand, a few large and small size iron and wood frame Trunks, which we will dispose of at reduced prices. PARTIN & GILL.

Feb. 9. 28—

A Lot of Superfine FLOUR just received and for sale at S. H. YOUNG'S.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1851. 26—4w.

BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS, in setts, together with a general stock of goods to suit the season, will be sold at reduced prices, to make way for a Spring Stock. T. H. SELBY.

Feb. 9. 28—

FILL YOUR LAMPS, just received, a fresh supply of Burning Fluid, and Winter Strained Sperm Oil P. F. PESCUD.

January 27, 1852. 26—

SAL SODA (for Washing,) One Cask just received, and for sale at the Drug Store of WM'S., HAYWOOD, & CO.

Jan. 21, 1852. 24—

A LOT of Thomastown Lime. Just to hand W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

A LOT of Cotton Bagging and Rope yet on hand and for sale by T. H. SELBY.

Feb. 9. 28—

A PRIME article of NEW CROP MOLASSES, just received and for sale by the gallon or barrel. T. H. SELBY.

Feb. 9. 28—

NORTH Carolina Cassimeres.—A few pieces of this beautiful Goods, manufactured in Mecklenburg County, N. C., for sale by T. H. SELBY.

Feb. 9. 28—

LITERARY Reminiscences, from the Autobiography of an English Opium Eater, by Thomas De Quincey, 2 vol. At H. D. TURNER'S.

N.C. Bookstore

SAVAGE & MEARES,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants

WILMINGTON, N. C.

August 12, 1851. 81—1y.

15,000 LBS. of Blake's Fire Proof Paint in store and for sale at New York prices. P. F. PESCUD.

January 27, 1852. 25—

WANTED. 1000 bushels of Flax seed, at the Drug store of WM'S. HAYWOOD, & CO.

Jan. 21, 1852. 24—

SAMUEL H. MARKS'

WHOLESALE CANDY MANUFACTORY,

AND WAREHOUSE FOR

Fruits, Cigars, Fancy Articles, &c.

Established in 1830.

THE subscriber would respectfully call attention to his very large and extensive assortment of CANDIES, of his own manufacture, of every style and quality, which he warrants equal to any made in this country. Also, to his assortment of FANCY GOODS, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c., selected with great care by himself, and which he offers on the lowest terms. Having made extensive arrangements, he will be enabled to offer every week to the trade fresh supplies of Northern and Malaga Fruits of the most recent importation. A call is earnestly solicited.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

Petersburg, Oct 28, 1851. 1—

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as Agent for the transaction of any business in the City of Raleigh, at the Public Departments, the Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.

He may be found at the office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and his charges will be moderate and satisfactory. RUFUS H. PAGE.

REFERENCES.

Gov. D. S. Reid, Wm. Hill, *Sec'y. State*, D. W. Courts, *Pub. Treas.* Wm. J. Clarke, *Comp't. of State*, E. B. Freeman, *Clerk Sup Court*, Geo. W. Mordecai, *Prest. of Bank of the State*, Wm. H. Jones, *Cash'r. Bank of Cape Fear*, W. W. Vass, *Treas. R. & G. R. R.*

Raleigh, Dec., 18, 1851. 14—tf

At Evan's & Cooke's,

YOU will find a beautiful assortment of **Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,** Embracing every article usual in Dry Goods Stores. Also, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Groceries &c., &c.

In addition to the above, the subscribers are daily receiving their Fall purchase, which is extensive, and, in point of cheapness, cannot be surpassed by any in their line. We are ever grateful for past favors, and beg a continuance of the same.

H. L. EVANS,

GEO. T. COOKE.

August 30, 1851. 86—

BREAD, who was that complaining of Bad Bread? Oh! that's the way! eat that miserable stuff! when if you would only supply yourself with Martin and Russell's Infallible Yeast Powders you could always have it sweet and light, something that would be worthy of the name.

Call and supply your Cooks with the above and never complain again. For sale by

P. F. PESCUD,

Wholesail and Retail

Druggist and Apothecary.

January 27, 1852. 25—

Marble Work and Iron Railings.

JOHN H. STRUTHERS & SON, No 360 Market Street, Philadelphia, Furnish all kinds of Marble Work—Mantles, Monuments, Tombs, &c., at the most reasonable rates, and work warranted equal to any house in the Union.

MOORE & GALLAGHER, Corner of Broad and Coates Street, Philadelphia, Manufacturer all kinds of Iron Pailings, for Enclosures, Balconies, Verandahs, and any Fancy Work, on the most reasonable terms. Orders attended to with dispatch.

September 27, 1851. 94—6m

Something Nice!—Just Received.

150 GALS. of the best Cherry-stone OYSTERS spiced, put up in one gallon tins, and warranted to keep six months.

I would just say here, that I have made an arrangement with a gentleman on the Eastern Shore of Virginia to keep me supplied with them; and the citizens may be assured that I will supply them on the best of terms; and those at a distance that may want to buy to sell again, have just to send in their orders, and they shall make a handsome profit. L. B. WALKER

Raleigh, Jan. 2, 1852. 18—

OLD AXES MADE NEW.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has taken the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Silas Burns, and that he is prepared to execute any Job in his line as Blacksmith, particularly OLD AXES MADE NEW. Having served his Apprenticeship with Mr. Burns, he flatters himself that he will perpetuate the character heretofore sustained by that Establishment.

My GRIST MILL is in good order; all Corn brought to it will be strictly and promptly attended to by

RALPH M. ANDREWS.

Raleigh, October 1, 1851. 887—w6m.

To the Travelling Public.

THE subscriber is now running a two-horse Hack from Gaston to Garysburg, about 17 miles, in connection with the Portsmouth Road, so that travellers going North can be accommodated in the promptest manner, as this line is also in connection with the Baltimore boats. The Hack leaves Gaston immediately on the arrival of the Raleigh train.

Travellers will save $2 by this route, and go about six hours ahead of the present arrangements.

W. R. PEPPER, *Agent.*

December 29, 1851. 16—3m.

PIANO FORTES.

THE Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine a new and varied assortment of rich and equal Toned Piano Fortes, made by the best Manufacturers in the United States, (Bonnell, Davis & Co.) We challenge competition.

TURNER'S N. C. BOOK STORE.

P. S. Also a fine lot of Piano Stools, and the latest assortment of new Sheet Music, the most fashionable of the day.

Raleigh, Jan 16, 1851. 22—

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

MR. DEPKIN would respectfully announce to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at Mr. Woltering's Hardware Store.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, I assure the public that I will give universal satisfaction to those who entrust me with their work.

HENRY A. DEPKIN.

Raleigh, Jan. 9, 1852. 19—

North Carolina Manufactures.

BATTLE & SON, Are still manufacturing, at the ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, N. C. about 300,000 lbs. *Cotton Yarns*, per annum (equal to the best Georgia Yarns,) which they will deliver to Merchants free of charge, at New York prices.

Orders addressed to Battle, & Son, Rocky Mount, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

February, 1852. 29—1y.

FOUR Cases more of Beebe's best Hats, latest style. Also, a few pieces North Carolina Cassimere, made at Rock Island Factory, Mecklenburg County; Tweeds, Kentucky Geans, Dove Skin Cassimere, Calico, Domestics, Calf Boots, heavy double souled Brogans.

Just received by EVANS & COOKE.

Raleigh, Nov. 4th, 1851. 2—

A DIGESTED MANUAL of the Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina, from the year 1838 to the year 1846, inclusive, omitting all the Acts of a private and local nature, and such as were temporary, and whose operation has ceased to exist.

BY JAMES IREDELL—Price $1 50.

H. D. TURNER.

GARDEN SEEDS.

I HAVE just received my Spring supply of Garden Seeds, embracing a large and well selected stock of the latest improved varieties. Those desiring an early Garden must call soon and examine my selection, before it is broken. P. F. PESCUD, Druggist.

Raleigh, January 27th, 1852. 24—

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅔ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,

Secretary.

April 28, 1850. 51—

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Co.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500 000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

DIRECTORS:

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Jan. 13, 1852. 21—

Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co.

PURSUANT to an Act of Incorporation, a Company has been formed under the name and style of "The Greensborough Mutual Insurance Company," and fully organized by the appointment of the following Officers:

JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
JOHN A. MEBANE, W. J. McCONNEL, WM. S. RANKIN, } *Executive Com.*

DIRECTORS.

James Sloan, W. J. McConnel, William S. Rankin, Jed. H. Lindsay, Shubal G. Coffin, William H. Reece, Tyre Glenn, John B. Mebane, Andrew Weatherly, C. P. Mendenhall, Lyndon Swaim, Jesse Shelly, Jonathan W. Field.

This Company has now been in succesful operation for several months, and will take risks upon Dwelling Houses, Stores and other Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, Produce, &c. The object of this organization is to afford a system of Insurance which shall operate for the mutual benefit of all its members.

The peculiar advantages arising from this mode of Insurance is, that the assured pay no more than the actual losses and expenses of the Company, and experience has proved the safety of Mutual Insurance Companies, as well as the great saving to its members; no stronger argument can be produced in their favor, than the confidence which they receive from the entire community, where such Companies are in successful operation.

Any information respecting the principles of the Company will be cheerfully furnished by the Secretary, or any of its Agents. PETER ADAMS, *Sec'y.*

The Subscriber, having been appointed Agent, will receive applications and make surveys to effect Insurance in said Company.

GEORGE T. COOKE,

Raleigh, N. C.

December 5, 1851. 896—

North Carolina State Bonds.

Treasury Office, Raleigh, N. C.
FEBRUARY 5, 1852.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the 8th of March next, for the purchase of *Thirty Thousand Dollars worth of Bonds*, issued by the State of North Carolina, in conformity with an Act of the General Assembly of said State, ratified January 28th, 1851. The interest on which will be payable semi-annually, on the first Monday of January and July, in each year, and the principal at the end of ten years.

Persons bidding will endorse on their letters "Proposals for State Stocks."

DANIEL W. COURTS,

Public Treasurer.

MILTON FACTORY AND MILL.

J. B. BARRETT & J. D. NEWSOM, Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom & Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

General Agency and Commission Business.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership under the style of WHITAKER, WHITFIELD & Co., for the purpose of doing a general agency and commission business, and in offering their services to the public in that capacity they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may consign any goods, wares, merchandize or country produce to them, either to sell on commission or forward. As it will be our greatest aim to please, we pledge ourselves to spare no pains in giving general satisfaction. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. The store is No. 3, North Water St., Dickinson's Fire-proof building, Wilmington, N. C.

JOHN R. WHITAKER,
JAMES W. WHITFIELD,
A. A. B. BOUTHALL.

REFERENCES:—John Dawson, Potter & Kidder, O G. Parsley, Samuel Beery & Sons, G. R. French, and Ellis & Mitchell.

Wilmington, Jan. 29, 1852. 26—tf.

PRICE $1,75 Cents. Swallow Barn, or a sojourn in the Old Dominion. Revised Edition, with twenty Illustrations. By J. P. Kennedy. For sale by H. D. TURNER,

Raleigh, Dec. 1851. N. C. Bookstore.

GARDEN SEEDS,

WARRANTED fresh and genuine—growth of 1851. For sale by HENRY D. TURNER, Boookseller Raleigh, North Carolina.

Artichoke, Green Globe. Asparagus, Giant.

BEANS, Early china dwarf, six weeks yellow, Mohawk, Canada, Rachel, speckled, refugee, or thousand to one, royal white kidney, red marrow, valentine dwarf, Rob Roy, horticultural pole, Dutch case-knife Pole, white, large Lima, Carolina, Dutch runners, white, large do scarlet.

BEET, Early Flat Bassano, blood turnep, Orange, do French Amber sugar, white silesia, long blood, Mangel Wurtzel, Swiss chard silver, leaves used for greens.

Burnet Garden, for salad; Bene Plant; Broccoli, large purple cape; do. white; cauliflower, early; large late.

CABBAGE, early sugar loaf, early Dutch, do. York, drumhead battersea, do bullock's heart, Arklies early dwarf, large York, do Bergen, drumhead, mammouth, Cromwell's superb, flat or late Dutch, green globe Savoy, drumhead Savoy, new, Green Glazed; Turnep rooted above ground or Kohl Robi.

CARROT, Early horn, large Althringham, white field, long scarlet or blood, do. orange.

MARTYNIA, or Markenoes, for pickling, new.

EGG PLANT, large purple, white ornamental.

ENDIVE, green curled, broad leaved.

KALE, green curled Scotch, Sea.

LEEK, large Scotch or flag, do. London.

LETTICE, imperial sugar loaf, early white head, do. curled Silesia, large green head, drumhead, ice head, coss, royal cabbage head. Roquette, for salad.

RHUBARB, early Tobolsk. Scorzonera. Sorrel, English garden broad leaved.

SALSAFY, or Vegetable Oyster.

SQUASH, Bush crookneck summer, Dutch summer scallop white, do. yellow, vegetable marrow, Bergen striped bush, crookneck, winter, cocoanut or porier, sweet potato, Valparaiso.

TOMATO, large smooth red, yellow, cherry of Cuba.

TURNEP, Early Dutch or Spring flat.

HERB SEED, Dill, Sage, summer Savory, Thyme.

GRASS SEED, White Dutch clover, Lucerne or French, Blue Grass, Mustard white and brown,

And a great variety not included in this list.

Raleigh, February, 1852. 28—

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,

JUST received and for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & Co., Raleigh, January 20th, 1852.

Artichoke—Green Globe.
Aparagus—Giant,
Beans—Early China, Valentine Royal Kidney, Red speckled French, Six Weeks, Horticultural Pole, and Large Lima or Butter.
Beets—Early Blood Turnip, Long Blood, Yellow Sugar, French and Sugar.
Cabbage—Early May, Early York, Large York, Early Drumhead, Early Sugar Loaf, Premium Winter Drumhead, Large Bergen, Green Globe Savoy, Premium Flat Dutch, and Red Dutch, for pickling.
Carrot—Early Horn, Long Orange, and Altringham.
Cauliflower—Early and Late.
Celery—White Solid, Rose Coloured, and Silver Giant.
Cress—Curled or Peppergrass.
Cucumber—Early Frame, Early Cluster, Long Green, White Turkey, and Small Gherkin.
Corn—Golden Sioux, Mammoth Sweet, Phila delphia White, Tuskarora.
Egg Plant—Purple and Large Round.
Lettuce—Royal Cabbage, Ice Coss, Brown Dutch, and Early Silesia.
Melon—Mountain Sprout, Long Island, Carolina, Pine Apple, Yellow Cantelope, Green Citron, Nutmeg, Skillman's fine netted and Beechwood, very fine.
Mustard—White and Brown.
Nasturtium.
Onion—White Portugal, Silver Skin, Large Red and Yellow Dutch.
Okra.
Parsley—Double Curled and Myatt's Garnishing.
Parsnip—Large Dutch, Sugar, and Long Smooth.
Peas—Early Cedo Nulli, Early Washington, Bishop's Prolific, Dwarf Marrowfat, Sugar (Edible pods,) and Tall Marrowfat.
Pepper—Long Cayenne, Bull Nose, Sweet Spanish.
Radish—Long Scarlet, Early Short Top, Cherry Turnip, White Turnip, and Black Spanish.
Rhubarb—Myatt's Victoria.
Salsify or Vegetable Oyster.
Spinage—Summer and Winter.
Squash—Early Bush, Crook Neck and Autumnal Marrow.
Tomato—Large Red, Round Red, Large Yellow and Pear shaped.
Herb Seed—Thyme, Winter Savory, Rosemary, Sage, Fennel, and Lavender.

January 20th, 1852. —22

COPARTNERSHIP.

HAVING formed a Copartnership with Mr. A. J. PARTIN, the concern of H. O. GILL, will from this day be changed to the name and style of PARTIN & GILL, who solicit an examination of all wishing articles in their line, feeling assured as they have facilities of purchasing their stock to a great advantage they cannot fail to offer such inducements both in regard to prices and quality of goods as to satisfy all who may feel disposed to favor them with their patronage.

ANDREW J. PARTIN,
HENRY O. GILL.

H. O. Gill in forming a Copartnership with Mr. A. J. Partin desires to tender his sincere thanks to the public for the encouragement which he has so liberally received during the past two months, and hopes by untiring zeal and strict attention to business to merit a still larger potion of the trade for the new concern.

Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1852. 24—

Additional Supply.

WE have just received an additional supply of Ladies and Misses Gaiters, Bootees, Walking shoes and Slippers, all of the latest styles and of the best Philadelphia make. Also, a good assortment of Children's shoes just to hand and for sale by

PARTIN & GILL.

GENTLEMEN, you can now be supplied with fine calf-skin stitched boots. Also, Patent Leather and Cloth, Congress Gaiters and fine calf-skin stitched shoes. Call and see them at PARTIN & GILLS.

A beautiful article of white kid Gaiters and Slippers a be had at PARTIN & GILL'S.

Raleigh, January 28, 1852. 24—

CALL AT PROCTER'S.

AND examine that lot of NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CLOTHING, just arrived.

Fine Blue, Black, Brown, Green, and Olive Frock and Dress Coats, at unprecedented low prices.

Cheap Frock, Sack, and Over Coats, of every price and variety.

Paletot Frocks and Over Coats, an entirely new and beautiful article, pronounced by all the most tasteful garment of the season.

Any or all of which will be sold extremely low for cash, or on usual terms to punctual customers.

ISAAC PROCTER.

Raleigh, Nov. 21, 1851. 6—

PIANOS!

NOW receiving at the North Carolina Music Store a splendid assortment of Pianos from the celebrated Factory of Knabe & Geehle, Baltimore, who received the first Premiums three years in succession, in 1848, 1849 and 1850, at their annual Exhibtion of the State of Maryland.

Comprising 6⅔ Octaves, Either as Rosewood or Mahogany, Built in an Entire Iron Frame.

GRAND PIANO, in a modern style, handsome wood,	$ 650
" " with carved ornaments, from	$700 to 1000
SQUARE PIANO, splendid carving, ornamented style, [*Drawing, No.* 2,]	450
" " " " Gothic style,	400
" " square cor. case, ogee Tablets, on a large fash stand,	375
" " round " " ornam'd with modern mouldings,	375
" " " " plain finish, of superior wood,	350
" " hollow cornered case, ogee Tablets, on a scroll stand,	350
" " " " on modern legs,	350
" " square cor. case, Goth. pattern Tablet and octog. legs,	325
" " hollow " " plain Tablet, and octogan legs,	325
" " square " " plain legs,	300

Comprising 6¼ Octaves, entire Iron Frame.

" " fashionable style case, ornamented with mouldings,	0
" " hollow cornered case, and 8 cornered ogee legs,	280
" " square cornered case, gothic Tablets, legs to match,	280

Comprising 6 Octaves, Iron Plate and Bar.

" " hollow cornered case, on a scroll stand, [*Drawing, No.* 5,]	275
" " " " on turned legs,	250
" " square " " fancy Tablet, legs to match,	250
" " " " plain "	225

Drawings of the above numbers can be seen at the Music Store, or when desired any number can be sent to persons wishing to examine.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.

Bristol Board, superior quality, Albums, Tinted Board, Fabers Pencils, Tinted drawing paper, Canvass in the piece and on stretchers, various sizes, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, Paletts, Palett knives, Palett cups, Maul sticks, black and white Crayons, &c, &c., in short every thing necessary for these tasteful and beautiful accomplishments.

Piano Covers, Gutta Percha figured and plain lined with cloth, in order to secure the Piano against the dampness of the atmosphere, a new and splendid article.

A choice selection of new and popular Music this day received, and for sale by K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, January 5th, 1852. 18—

THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS.

TO my old friends and the public generally, I am pleased to say, that I am now prepared at my new Establishment, the Novelty Works, to execute in the very best manner, Locomotive and Stationary Engines, Saw and Grist Mills, Mill Gearing, Machinery of every description, Iron and Brass Castings in every variety, Screw Cutting, of any desired length and calibre; having the most improved machinery for the purpose to be found North or South.

I employ none but the very best workmen, and expect to put out none but the very best work.

The Novelty Works are under the exclusive management of a practical Machinist, Mr. H. G. BRUCE, who has no superior as an Engineer and Machinist in any country. This establishment was erected exclusively for the benefit of the Citizens of North Carolina, and I can assure them that they need not go out of the State for anything in the above line of business, as I challenge the World to produce a finer STEAM ENGINE or a better MILL than can be purchased at my establishment.

I am now manufacturing several large and small Steam Engines, for Saw Mills to which, and to my facilities for Manufacturing them, I would respectfully, call the attention of the public.

All Communications must be post-paid and directed to SILAS BURNS,

Raleigh, N. C.

November 14, 1851. 4—

Oils, Tallow Grease, and Ohio Miner-AL PAINT.

300 BARRELS Machinery Oil. Price 75 cts. per gallon.
2500 gallons do. do.
in casks of various sizes. do do per gal.
200 Barrels Boiled Paint Oil. do 55 do
5000 Gallons do do do
in casks of various sizes. do do do
350 Barrels Tanners' Oil. Various kinds and qualities, from 35 to 60 cents per gallon.
1500 Gallons in Casks of various sizes. Various kinds and qualities, from 35 to 50 cents per gallon.
50 Tons Tallow Grease, for Heavy Bearings, and Coarse Machinery, in Barrels or Casks, of any consistency required. Price 6 cents per lb,
150 Tons Ohio Mineral Paint, in barrels, at the lowest market price.

Machinery Oil, warranted not to chill in the coldest weather, and considered by those using it equal to Sperm Oil.

Boiled Paint Oil, equal to Linseed Oil, other than for white.

I am constantly receiving large supplies of the above named articles, and my motto is, "Small profits and quick returns." B. F. POND

56 *Water Street*, (*under the Pearl st. House.*)

NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 1, 1851. 901—7t.

THE VARIETY STORE!

HENRY KIEM'S

North of Yarbrough's and opposite Lawrence's Hotel, RALEIGH, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the lowest cash prices, the following articles, to-wit:

3 Barrels of Mackerel,
2 do. New Lard,
4 do. Irish Potatoes,
6 do. Assorted Crockers,
2 do. Pulverized Sugar,
3 do. Clarified do.
2 do. Crushed do.
800 lbs. Goshen Butter,
800 " Cheese,
Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
5000 Black Principe Cegars, Regalia, Havana, &c. &c. &c. &c.

January 2, 1852. 68—tf.

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.—Elastic Universal Touch

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office.—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.

Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

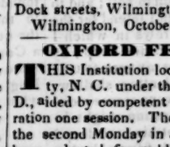
Downing's Works on Architecture. Downing's County Houses. Downing's Rural Architecture. For sale by WARREN L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Feb 11, 1852. 28—

NEW WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE.

Corner of West-Centre and Chestnut Sts.

GOLDSBOROUGH, N. C.



D. G. Lougee,

Watchmaker & Jeweler,

AND DEALER IN

FANCY GOODS.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Wayne County, and the Public generally, that he has located *permanently* in Goldsborough, where he will carry on the

Watch, Clock, & Jewelry Business,

in all its various branches.

He will also keep on hand a general assortment of

FANCY ARTICLES,

such as are usually kept in similar establishments.

—ALSO—

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, CUTLERY, SPECTACLES, PERFUMERY, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.

☞ **Repairing** done with neatness and despatch, on moderate terms, and warranted.

☞ *Call at the sign of the Watch.* ☜

D. G. LOUGEE.

Goldsborough, Oct. 25, 1851. 103

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have this day formed a co-partnership, under the name and style of McRAE & HARRISS, and have taken the new granite front store, lately erected by Capt. G. Potter, on Front between Market and Dock streets, where they will always keep a complete *wholesale* and *retail* stock of Crockery and Farming Implements, to which they invite the attention of merchants and others.

Being IMPORTERS, we feel confident we can sell articles in our line on as favorable terms, and of as good quality, as can be purchased in the United States.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.,
N. T. HARRISS.

Wilmiggton, Oct. 1, 1851. 97—tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having formed a co-partnership with Mr. N. T. HARRISS, is desirous of closing up his old business, and begs leave to urge upon those indebted to him the necessity of a prompt settlement of their bills. He at the same time tenders his thanks to his former customers for their kind patronage, and solicits a continuance of the same to the new firm.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, Oct. 1, 1851. 97—tf.

McRAE & HARRISS,

IMPORTERS and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in China, Glass, and Earthenware, and Farming Implements, west side Front street, between Market and Dock streets, Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, October 1, 1851. 97—tf.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

THIS Institution located in Oxford, Granville County, N. C. under the care of Rev. Samuel Wait, D. D., aided by competent assistants, has now been in operation one session. The next session will commence on the second Monday in January, 1852. A uniform has been adopted for public occasions, consisting of deep blue Merino, or any other suitable fabric, for winter, and of Pink Calico, Gingham, or Muslin, and white Cambric or Muslin for summer. The Bonnet straw; in winter, trimmed with deep blue silk velvet, and lined with light blue satin; in summer, trimmed plain with pink ribbon and lined with white, without flowers, lace, or any inside trimmings.

Terms per Session of five months, one half in advance:

Tuition in the Preparatory Department $10. in the College Course $20, without any extra charge for languages, or higher English throughout the course. Pupils can take partial course, and study Latin, Greek, or French, or other advanced studies in the English course, at $10, for each study. *Extra expense*—Music on Piano $20, use of instrument $3; the same on Guitar. Drawing and Painting in water colors $12; in Oil $15. Needle work $10. Board in College under the immediate care of the President and his Assistants, including washing, fuel, and lights, $8 per month Good board can be obtained in the village on reasonable terms. Further information can be obtained by addressing the President.

By order of the Board.

T. T. GRANDY, *Sec'y.*

Dec. 13, 1851. 13—tlstM.

Important to Millers & Mill Owners.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

$99 REWARD.

BROKE JAIL, and ran away in November last, from Paulding, Jasper county, Miss., the Negro slave BEN, alias AMZI, aged 30 or 35 years, 5 feet 10 in. high, quite dark; has two scars on his face—one just above the right eye, running back into the hair, the other on his cheek bone, running towards the mouth; also, scars on the knees and on the left arm, caused by burns. He was purchased from Theo. N. Gadden, of Charleston, S. C., in August, 1850, by the subscriber's father. It is known that he has false free papers, and he will probably represent himself as a free man. The above reward will be paid to any person who will detect the said slave, and lodge him in jail, so that he can be obtained.

THOS. P. FRITH, Holmesville.

Avoyelles Parish, Louisiana. 103—2m

JUST ARRIVED,

AT PROCTERS

Successor to Messrs. Oliver & Procter,

A Fresh Supply of those beautiful

WINTER FROCK AND OVER-COATS,

Also, a variety of

FANCY CASSIMERES,

All of which are selling very cheap.

ISAAC PROCTER.

Raleigh, Dec. 20, 1851. 14—

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

We perceive that a movement is on foot to establish an Agricultural Society in Wake County. Some other counties in the State have already such societies formed, and are profiting by the advantages they give. It seems to us the clearest thing in the world that Agricultural Associations are calculated to benfit all connected with them; for certainly, if one man finds that a particular mode of culture is attended with success or the contrary, he confers a great benefit on others by communicating the experiment, that they may profit by his experience. This sort of communication being reciprocated, as is intended to be the case in associations of this kind, must inevitably redound to the good of all. We live in an age of improvement, and this improvement is as applicable to the pursuit of tilling the earth as to any other art or science. The old fashioned shaft plough has given way to a more convenient mode of attaching that useful implement to the horse that draws it. The old suicidal method of clearing, wearing out, and turning out land and clearing others, is beginning to be superceded by an attention to improvement and rescusitation of the soil. But these, with the few other advances made by farmers in this section, are but the mere alphabet to the great Book that must yet be studied by the husbandman. Science must be brought more fully to bear on Agriculture by our farmers; the experience of others must be tested, their own experience must be imparted to others, and a spirit of *advance* enkindled, before they can attain to the advantages that may be reaped from a judicious system of farming.

We had a communication some time since on the subject of forming an Agricultural Society in Warren, and hoped that the same would be cordially responded to; but it seems the subject has been allowed to pass from the minds of those interested. We would again call attention to the matter and solicit those who have bestowed thought upon the advantages to be derived from such a Society, to an expression of opinion through our columns. Keep the matter stirring until success shall be attained.

We would ask those interested in this matter to look to the county of Edgecombe for example of the good results of an Agricultural Society. Twenty years ago that County flourished to some little extent on account of the *Wagon* Commerce from the west—the Railroad was built, and this revenue was cut off. The County, and especially the county seat, began to dwindle, like many others that raise about half enough to eat and have not the advantages of trade to supply the deficiency. She then turned her attention to the improvement of her soil; the advantages of association were laid hold of; as a consequence, Agriculture flourished and Edgecombe is now one of the first counties in the State; her wealth increasing, her lands improving, her educational and other facilities keeping pace, and, consequently, the happiness of her citizens established upon an unshakeable foundation. Ask any of her enlightened citizens the cause of all this, and he will proudly tell you that it is owing almost solely to the improvements she has made in the art of tillage.

We hope the interest of the subject will awaken Warren farmers from their lethargy and inactivity, and that philanthropy and patriotism will induce them to seek and impart to others information that will result in good to all. And this can be done in no better way than by forming an Agricultural Society.

Warrenton News.

PLOW DEEP AND PLANT SHALLOW. *Mr. Editor:* In looking about me this year, I have noticed a great number of farmers in this part of the country breaking up their lands about ten inches deep, and planting their corn nearly as deep—as is the old adage with us, "Plow deep and plant deep—but plant deep anyhow." Now, sir, do you not know that this is a mistake? If you don't, I do know that is as broad a mistake as was ever made by intelligent farmers, because I have tried it and I know it by experience. My rule is to plow deep, and plant shallow, (contrary to the recommendation of several "Agricultural papers,") and I will give you my reason for so doing. I plow deep (subsoil from fifieen to twenty inches) so as to get as much clay on top as possible, which will, through a chemical process, turn to soil; and to turn the soil under the clay, in which I intend for the roots of corn to grow. I have the rows in which I intend planting run off about four inches deep; by this means I secure the richest soil for my corn to take root in; and by plowing deep and planting shallow, I have a deep, loose soil, and will always secure moisture to the roots of corn. The question might be asked: Why is it that he don't plant his corn deep? It is this: suppose I break my land fifteen inches deep and plant my corn twelve? I would only have three inches of loose dirt for my corn to grow in, and more than probable that would be clay, while the roots of corn would have little or no advantage from soil—this must be to all, that will look at the reason of the case, very obvious. I would ask some of your readers that have their doubts about this (if they question it at all) to try the experiment this year, and inform you of the result. Wishing you great success with your paper, I remain, TRUTH.

PLAIN FACTS FOR PLAIN FARMERS. Farmers are often complaining of the burthen of high taxes that weigh them down. But it is a notorious fact that ninety-nine hundreth's of our farmers lose and waste more valuable manures on their premises annually than would pay all their taxes for five years.

We think we hear some of our farmers say that we are mistaken, because they keep their straw and their cattle in a yard and make two or three hundred loads of manure in a year. True, but they lose forty per cent of this very manure by improper management of it. Generally it lies on a steep side hill below their barn, with all the water from the barn running through it for nine months, washing out twenty per cent of its value, and carrying it into the nearest run or creek, and then they haul it into their fields in August, and spread it out for two or three weeks, on the top of the ground, allowing the sun to evaporate twenty per cent more of its valuable properties, before it is plowed under ground, where it ought to nave been before it was ever permitted to become dry. Here is the forty per cent gone at two operations. Now, three hundred loads of manure are worth five hundred dollars to the field. Forty per cent off this is two hundred dollars loss.

IMPORTANT REPORT IN THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE. Mr. Segar, from the Committee on Internal Improvements in the Virginia House of Delegates, on Tuesday, made a report, accompanied by a resolution, proposing the following appropriations to complete the public works in the State as early as practicable:

For the James River and Kanawha Company, a loan of $300,000, to discharge existing arrears, and $400,000 for the extension of the Canal to Covington; for the extension of the Central Railroad from Covington to the head of steam navigation on the Kanawha river, $1,000,000; for the completion of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, a loan of $600,000; for the completion of the South-side Railroad, $360,000; for the completion of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, $450,000; for the completion of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, $252,000; for the completion of the Manassas Gap Railroad, $400,000; for the construction of the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, $480,000; for the Richmond and York River Railroad, $300,000; and for the improvement of the lower James River, $115,000, of which said appropriations, not more than one half of each shall be expended in a single year.

CURE FOR CANCERS. The Franklin (Tenn.) Review says that Mr. George Bennet, of Williamson county, cured himself of a cancer on the nose with which he had suffered intensely for years, by the following simple process:

He procured about a peck of clean red oak bark, by first cutting off the rough outside, and put it into a vessel containing about two gallons of water which he boiled over a slow fire until the ooze became quite strong, when he strained it through a cloth to remove all the particles of the bark. Then he again put it into the clean vessel and simmered it over a slow fire till it came to the consistency of molasses, when it is fit for use. It is then spread upon a piece of silk or other soft rag, ond applied to the diseased part. He used about two fresh plasters every week, until the cancer was removed and the wound healed. He says it is not painful, but believes it an infallible remedy.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR. The Executive Committee recommended that the next annual State Agricultural Fair be held in Macon, inasmuch as the city authorities of that place have again offered the sum of four thousand dollars for the location of the Fair. Farther and enlarged accommodations in the way of buildings being needed, a sub-committee has been appointed to superintend the erection on the beautiful grounds occupied by the Society for the last Fair.

Federal Union, (Ga.)

THE BUNCOMBE RESOLUTIONS.

We have heard of speeches "for Buncombe," and here are a couple of Resolutions for the same latitude:

"*Resolved*, That we regard the proposed amendment of our State Constitution by Legislative enactment, in a single particular, as calculated to deceive the people by offering the shadow while it withholds the substantial relief required.

Resolved, That we regard an unrestricted Convention of the people as the only proper mode of amending the Constitution and will not therefore support for the office of Governor, any man who shall advocate the former instead of the latter mode of amendment."—*Buncombe Whig Meeting.*

These resolutions, it seems, form the Whig platform for the West. The Greensboro' Patriot endorses them and pledges its aid to their advocacy; the Raleigh Times goes into fits of ecstacy over them, and splurges about the "mountaineers," thinking us all so green and ignorant as to swallow his fulsome flattery for praise and to gulp down his fustian for sublimity; the Charlotte Whig rakes up all the old tactics used four years ago, but which have been obsolete ever since, reminding us of the valiant Patlander who after the battle was over, rushed up exclaiming, "Where's the inemy?" The Raleigh Register is kinder this way and kinder that, see-sawing on its cold-blooded pivot, and considering which horn of the dilemma it had better take hold of.

Well, any platform is better than none—drowning men catch at straws—and we are glad anti-Free Suffragers have at length found a plank on which to rest, after having been "at sea" so long, buffeting the waves and struggling to keep their heads above water.

But enough of pleasantry. Let us dissect these resolutions, analyze them, and see what they mean. "We regard the proposed amendment of our State Constitution by Legislative enactment, in a single particular, as calculated to deceive the people by offering the shadow, while it withholds the substantial relief required."

How? in what way? Cannot the people judge between a "shadow" and a "substance?" What is the shadow "calculated to deceive the people," and what the "substantial relief required? The Buncombe Meeting condescends not to inform us. Will not Legislative enactment obtain the same, as regards "a single particular," that a Convention would? Then if Legislative enactment obtains only a "shadow," a Convention would do no more. But it is not a shadow—the people know it is not; and though it is easy to pass a resolution declaring it one, it would be a difficult matter to describe how it is one. It is easy to cry "Free Suffrage humbug," "shadow without substance," &c.; but who will undertake to explain and expound it and to show it is nothing but a shadow?

Four years ago Gov. Reid introduced the matter in the canvass for Governor, and "humbug" resounded from nearly the entire Whig press of the State. Gov. Manly beat him only 800 votes, or a little the rise. This opened the eyes of some folks. Two years ago the same candidates were before the people, Gov. Reid with the same principles, and Gov. Manly pretending to be a Free Suffrage man. A majority of nearly 3000 in favor of Free Suffrage stretched the eyes of those that one of 800 against it had opened. But we hear nothing said against the mode until the Legislature convenes at Raleigh. The *principle* had been opposed, but when the opposition was found ineffectual, then the *mode* was attacked—and by whom? Where did this opposition to the mode originate? Not among the people—not with candidates canvassing before the people; but at Raleigh, among politicians, and among the very men who had previously opposed the principle.

This first resolution, then, merely asserts a thing without proof, and without a why, how, or wherefore. It is emphatically a resolution "for Buncombe" in the broadest acceptation of the term.

The second resolution is merely a consequence of the first. We have no doubt that if Gov. Reid had proposed the amendment by a Convention, that mode would have been opposed and that by Legislative enactment advocated. Opposition to the *principle* is the foundation of the objection to the *mode*. Amendments to the Constitution by Legislative enactment bring the questions more directly before the people than by a Convention, and it is much cheaper, and probably more expeditious. Will some one inform us how long the Virginia Convention was in session and what was its cost? we have forgotten.

Mountain Banner.

HUMBUG AND CANT. It would be a much easier task, we fear, to point out things which *are* humbugs than by any research, even the most diligent, to discover anything which is *not*. Barnum is not the only humbugger, nor are those whose sums, ranging from $10 to 12½ cents, have gone to fill his coffers, the only humbuggees. There is hardly—nay, there is never a time when some claptrap movement does not occupy the public attention, when some man or body of men do not endeavor to pass themselves off for more than they are worth mentally and morally. Nineteen-twentieths of the so-called "reform" movements of the day are just so many egregious and unmitigated shams. The newest and prominent of these shams is known as the Maine Liquor Law. There can be little doubt but the total avoidance of spirituous liquors as a beverage is a consummation devoutly to be wished,—so is general piety and church-going; but who, in these days, unless ambitious of the reputation of a bigot or a fool, would pass laws for the purpose of making men pious by Statute. Temperance is purely a matter of moral obligation and is no more within the legitimate province of legal compulsion than piety, yet this Maine law would convert the State into a gigantic Division of the Sons of Temperance, not enforcing Temperance by moral suasion and voluntary pledges, but compelling it under the pains and penalties of the law. This humbug is having every thing its own way in the Eastern States, and making strong efforts in some of the Middle and Western. Some would even wish to see it in force here. Now we have noticed the names of those who flourish so big in connection with this movement North. They are humbugs, all of them. They attack wiser and better men than themselves because not willing to go so far, and pronounce any man who refuses not only to sign the pledge on his own account but to force others to sign it, as totally unworthy of public respect or private confidence.

This humbug is gotten up by designing men, who either have some sinister purpose to effect, or are desirous of a little petty notoriety. By the way, all intoxicating drinks are themselves humbugs—most arrant humbugs, and cheats. They misrepresent things—they give a false coloring to events—they cause a man while under its influence, to act otherwise than his sober good sense would dictate, and no fair and proper effort should be spared that might have a tendency to restrain, if not to abolish their use; but let us have no political hobbies—no compulsory piety.

The cant of the christian who belies the name—of the reformer who only seeks notoriety—of the politician who praises honesty while he blows his own trumpet—of the abolitionst who feels for every negro, but the one starving at his own door—of the purity which visits upon unfashionable sinners all the holy horrors which had been suspended over the head of more favored iniquity, leads us to exclaim "vanity of vanities; all is vanity." Every paper we pick up is full of some proceedings—some cantiug—some rapidly exploding humbug. We are dreadfully tired of humbug—dreadfully; and in fear that our readers should already have come to the conclusion that this article is a humbug, we cut it short off, merely remarking in conclusion, that the greatest of humbugs of all are the "woman's rights conventions," since no body denies their right to do just as they please, and all masculine mankind is their most obedient, humble servant.

Wilmington Journal.

EDUCATION IN MASSACHUSETTS. The 15th annual report covering the year 1851, states that the amount of money raised by taxation for the support of public schools in the State was upwards of $915,839. The number of public schools has swelled from 2918 to 3987, and the average length of school terms has advanced from 6 months and 25 days to 7 months and 14 days. The number of school teachers has increased even in a greater ratio, viz: from 5961 in 1837 to 8691 at the present time. The number of public schools in the Commonwealth is 3987. Number of scholars of all ages in the schools, 179,497, in summer, and 199,429 in winter—the average attendance being respectively 132,422, and 152,564. Besides these public schools, we have 69 incorporated academies, averageing 4154 scholars, 787 unincorporated academies, averageing 16,658 scholars.

The Hon. John C. Spencer, it is said, has given it as his opinion that the Maine Liquor law is unconstitutional.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

The Richmond correspondent of the Lynchburg Express, writing from that City during Mr. Buchanan's recent visit to Judge Mason, says:

"I spent last evening very agreeably to a late hour, at Judge Mason's in company with Gov. Johnson, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. London and other gentlemen. Every thing passed off to the delight of those present, and to the honor of the distinguished gentleman whose guests we were. It was the first time I had ever enjoyed the pleasure of seeing and conversing with the distinguished Pennsylvania Statesman. He is a large robust old gentleman, of an erect and commanding person, and an iron constitution. He is very fluent and agreeable in his conversation, and entirely republican in his manners and address. No one, the least unsophisticated, can feel any embarrassment in approaching and conversing with him, as it were with some old familiar friend. He spoke freely his views of the leading public questions of the day; declaring his desire to see the compromise measures acquiesced in and maintained as a final settlement of the slavery question, and deprecating intervention on the part of this country, in the affairs of Europe. He has declined the public dinner tendered him by his friends and admirers in this city, in a letter which you will find published in the city papers of to-day. This letter does infinite credit to the head and heart of its author.

Should Mr. Buchanan be, as he most probably will, the nominee of the Baltimore Democratic National Convention, he will probably impart as much strength and confidence to his party, as any nominee has done since the days of Jackson."

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Stephen A. Douglas is an adopted son of Illinois. He entered that State as a journeyman carpenter, and at twenty-six years of age he sat a profound judge upon the bench of her supreme court. Since then he has successively filled every honorable and high office which that State could confer, and at the age of forty-one he is *facile princeps* of the American Senate—the bright morning star of the National Democratic party—and is designated by millions of voices from Maine to Texas as the future helmsman of the nation. He is no relic of the past—no *fossil remains* of by gone time—no past defeat casts its ominous shadow in his path. Hope and youth blaze before him; success sits like a halo on his brow. He has already passed every contemporary competitor, yet all may see that the history of this man is still a future. His political connections are yet to be formed. He is the NEW MAN in the field. He belongs to no clique of the old fogies—in Virginia or any where else. With him all ranks of the party—the young and the obscure, as well as the old and hitherto distinguished—will have their equal chance. He has no past backslidings, no indiscreet speeches, for the orators and the presses of the Federal party to match against the ridiculous qualities, the absurd words, the follies, and the worse errors of Winfield Scott. His Democracy is the "chrysolite without flaw;" in his political career there has been no variance or shadow of turning. In his whole life there has not been one hour of vacillation, nor a single sectional sentiment ever yet distorted his lips. Boldness of movement, precision of thought, and the most enlarged views of our national interests, have ever guided him. Even his geographical position forbids the suspicion of sectional feeling or thought. A resident of a free State, he is yet a SOUTHERN PLANTER—for the Senator from Illinois is the master of an estate and of slaves in North Carolina. He has stood by the South in every trying scene and on every test question. In every interest he is irrevocably identified with us; and when the uproar over the Fugitive Slave law convulsed the North, he was the first man in a free State who had the courage to stand in the midst and denounce its enemies as the enemies of the country's weal. He never gave a vote which the straightest Southern Democrat could wish to blot. He is not afraid of the people; and therefore never stops to think how himself will be affected by this or that particular question. Sprung from them, one of them, he has confidence in their intelligence and patriotism; and, therefore, when following his own common sense and the Constitution, never fears to find himself at variance with popular sentiment. He is the true type of this powerful and growing new country; and its heart will recognise its perfect representative. Sprung directly from the people, without the most remote aids of birth or fortune, educated by his own thirst for knowledge, he supported himself from infancy by his daily labor; and battling alone against the world, he has risen with the sheer force of a superb intellect and undaunted heart, step, by step, until he now stands acknowledged and respected as the chief champion of the Democratic party.

Richmond Examiner.

WILLIAM O. BUTLER.

Our Telegraphic report from Washington yesterday, announced the important fact that "Mr. Breckenridge of Kentucky, has received a letter from Gen. William O. Butler, defining his position on the compromise measures and repudiating all free-soil predilections," and this *pronunciamento* has caused great excitement among the friends of candidates for the presidency.

We have known this fact for some time, probably two or three weeks. We saw a letter, dated at Carrolton, Ky., written by General Butler himself, in which he stated distinctly and positively that he approved the resolutions passed at the recent State Democratic Convention in Kentucky, and it will be recollected that these resolutions approved unhesitatingly the compromise measures, and consequently repudiated all free-soil measures, of every kind and description. We make this positive assertion on personal knowledge, because we have seen the insidious and treacherous attempt made by the abolition coterie of the Evening Post to misrepresent the principles of General Butler, of Kentucky. If the abolitionists, and the malicious, disappointed men of the free-soil faction in this State, imagine that they can use Gen. Butler for their purposes, they will find themselves most awfully mistaken.

New York Herald.

LIFE OF AN EDITOR. But few employments are so unfavorable to careful reading, mature reflection, and elegant composition, as those of an Editor, especially an Editor of a Daily Paper. It is expected that he should not only read every thing, but it is expected that he should read every thing in advance of every body else, so as to guide the taste of others in the selection of all new books, periodicals, &c. Like a well constituted guager, he examines the articles prepared for the public palate, and chalks the proof and quantity as indicated by his critical analysis. The rapid conning over of the work to be reviewed, and the still more rapid glancing over exchange papers, and the versatility acquired by his random exertion of the mind, are favorable to any thing but a connected train of thought. Every one who has been in the habit of writing much, knows that there are times when a *quasi* inspiration seems to come upon one; when conceptions come hot and glowing as from a furnace. Composition under the influence of such an *afflatus*, is but a pleasure. But when soul and body are weary with long continued exertion, how hard to rouse the drooping faculties from repose, and command that intellectual energy which is necessary to the conception and production of a readable article! But, well, or ill, inspired, or jaded, the "copy" must be prepared, and so, like a reluctant school boy, he mounts the tripod. No friendly spirit comes to whisper a kind word of encouragement, or suggest a luminous train of thought. The article is at length finished, greatly to his own relief, and perhaps to the one who reads it; for who can, like the unhappy Israelite in Egypt, make bricks without straw? or to use a modern simile, who can draw sweet strains of music from an unstrung harp?

The Editor is justly entitled to your sympathy, kind hearted reader. His toils for your amusement are as laborious and as ceaseless as those of a convict on a tread-mill. Surely, nothing but the pressure of poverty could ever induce any one to choose the wearisome profession. When, therefore, his efforts are found fault with; when the classic elegance and force of MACAULAY are expected in a *leader* written amid the thousand perplexities that surround him, and his short comings are rigidly noticed and set down against him, how unkind is the censorious world! how unhappy the unfortunate Editor!

But, the "unkindest cut of all," and one which many feel most acutely, is when he is not only blamed, but left —— *unpaid.* That neglect takes away the sole remaining solace in his afflictions. Consider, good, kind, gentle reader, whether the "laborer is not worthy of his hire"—especially when it is a work that not only wears out his body, but wastes out the very freshness and youth of his heart.

Palmetto Banner.

THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1852.

ORIGIN AND NATURE OF WHIGGERY.

We showed in our last how parties were formed at the close of the Revolution, and the names they respectively assumed; and we propose now briefly to trace these parties from that period to the present.

Mr. Jefferson served eight years, and was succeeded by Mr. Madison, who was also a Republican. The Federalists opposed his administration, opposed the war with England, and left no means untried to induce the people to turn the Republican party out of power and put them in. But the people stood firmly by the Republican leaders, and Mr. Monroe was elected to succeed Mr. Madison. But the Federalists, who had lost character with the people on account of their opposition to Mr. Madison and the war, and their Hartford Convention sympathies, concluded, for the *first* time, to change their name, which they did, and assumed that of *National* Republican; and the real Republicans were then called, in order to distinguish them more clearly from the others, *Democratic* Republicans. Mr. Monroe was succeeded by Mr. Adams. Every one knows how Mr. Adams was elected, and what he was while President, and afterwards. He was succeeded by Gen. Jackson in 1828, who went in sustained by an overwhelming majority. Gen. Jackson was pledged to the principles of Jefferson and Madison, and he labored with zeal and energy to restore the government to its original simplicity and purity. He was successful in this, as in all previous undertakings; but it became his duty to lay his strong arm on the National Bank, and to arrest it in its march to supreme control, and thereby save the public liberties. The responsibility was great, but *the man of the age* met it with an iron purpose and an unquailing front. He broke the power of that and all similar institutions forever; but the act warmed the old Federalists into a new life, and they, with thousands of his friends who fell off from him, rallied in all portions of the country against him. Some of his friends left him because they were corrupt, and preferred Bank accommodations to the best interests of their country—others, because they doubted his power to divert the deposites from that institution, and were willing to unite in putting a check on what they regarded as an undue exercise of Executive power; but a large majority of those who deserted him, did so in the honest belief that, without a National Bank, the country could not continue to improve and prosper. The leaders of these forces, so strangely compounded, looked about for a new name; and the Raleigh Register admits that they found it and assumed it, "about the year 1830." A New York Editor, who had been a Jackson man, was suddenly *accommodated* by the National Bank, then struggling for existence with Old Hickory; and forthwith this Editor turned his batteries on Jackson, and assumed his position as one of the leaders of the new party. He dug up the name from the graves of the Revolution, and announced it. It was the name of *Whig*. Thousands of the honest people of the country were gulled and deceived by it—it was a glorious and a hallowed name, and in the simplicity of their hearts they could not believe that the leaders who had assumed it were actuated by ambitious or selfish purposes. These leaders entered the field with their principles distinctly set forth. They were for a National Bank, a high protective Tariff, for a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, and against the Independent Treasury. These principles were emblazoned on all their banners from Maine to Louisiana. They triumphed in 1840; but their President died, John Tyler proved true to his ancient pledges, and their victory was barren and useless. In 1844 they tried it again, and were defeated; but in 1848, having changed their name again to that of "*no-party*" men, and with a candidate who had no particular opinions for any section, but who was surrounded with a halo of glory acquired in an honorable foreign war, they succeeded once more in gaining power. *But this President died also;* and for the second time their Vice President assumed power. And now what do we see? They threw John Tyler aside because he did not prove himself a true Whig; but Mr. Fillmore is a Whig without spot or blemish, and yet they are about to consign him to the same fate! They want another military chieftan; and the Whigs of the North now declare that as *they* took General Taylor, a Southern man, without pledges in 1848, so the *Southern* Whigs must take Scott, a Northern man, without pledges in 1852. They profess to be "*Union*" men now, for they changed their name again in 1850; and yet with these professions on their lips those of them who belong to the free States refuse to endorse the late "compromise" as a finality, and seek to re-open the Slavery agitation, which is fraught with so much danger to the Union; while a large majority of those who belong to the South are prepared to acquiesce in this conduct of their Northern allies, and are ready to take Scott as they took Harrison and Tyler, "without a why or a wherefore." We can judge of the future only by the past. Let the past, then, be examined, and let the people duly reflect upon it and be warned in time.

We have said that these leaders started out with certain well-defined and well-known principles. What has been the result? These principles were steadily pressed for fifteen years, but the people as steadily declined to approve them; and to this day, not the first one of them has been established in the administration of the government. On the contrary, *Democratic* principles have prevailed and been established; and under the influence of those principles immense additions have been made to our national territory, and the country is every where advancing and prospering beyond all former example. The Independent Treasury, which these Federal leaders declared would destroy the Banks, establish one currency for the people and another for the office-holders, and lead to embezzlements and heavy losses of the public funds, has disappointed all their calculations and predictions; and not one of these leaders, from President Fillmore down, has moved or will move to repeal it. In addition to this, the Tariff of 1846, about which they indulged in similar predictions of evil, is working to the satisfaction of the great masses of the people in all quarters; and no effort has been made by the Whigs, as a party, to change it. Who wants a National Bank at this time? No one—no Whig leader rises up to demand such an institution. We submit, then, that the Whig leaders have signally failed in their policy; and that they are bound, as honest men and good citizens, not only to approve Democratic measures as they are doing by their silence, but to come forward and stand by them in good faith, as the best means, under the sanction of popular preference and authority, of advancing and securing the general prosperity and welfare. Will these leaders do this? Some of them will, but the majority—never! Pride of opinion will restrain them from this open and manly course, and ambition and selfishness will urge them forward in their old paths. We appeal, then, to *the masses* of the Whig party—to those of them who are really Republicans at heart—to those who left Jackson because they honestly believed that a National Bank was necessary, but who now perceive, from experience, that it is not—to the White men, who were lured off in 1836 by leaders who professed to be better Jackson men than the supporters of Van Buren—to the thousands of honest Whigs, who were deceived by the name, and thus induced to abandon the Republican fold—to all of these would we appeal, in the most earnest tones, to review their course, to consider well the positions which they occupy, and to examine and see if it is not their duty, as it is their interest, to come back to the old faith and take their stand once more under the broad banner of Jefferson and Jackson. Ask your leaders, men of the masses, what they are for. They will tell you they are for the Union, and that they are Whigs; and that will be all! *Principles* they never speak of; *measures*—they have none. Why, then, do you still cling to them? The Democrats are as good Union men as you are; and they hold in as much reverence as you do the maxims, the principles, and the immortal memories of our Revolutionary fathers. You call yourselves *Whigs*—are the Democrats, then, *Tories?* You answer, indignantly, No! Why, then, arrogate to yourselves a name which is common property, and which excites our pride and stirs our hearts as much as it does yours? *Our* measures have triumphed—*yours* have failed; and now, as you do not propose to disturb those measures, we ask you to "come over and help us"—to unite with us in sustaining and improving these measures, and thus the country will be benefitted, harmony among the masses of the people will be restored, and we shall, indeed, have a "no-party" era. *Now* is the time for reflection and action. It is manly and noble to confess error and return to the right. The wise only learn by experience; and a brave man is never afraid to announce a change of opinion, when that change is the result of honest conviction and based on honest purposes. But *your* motives will not be impugned. You, who belong to the masses, can have no object, in politics, but to benefit your country; and you have a right, without reference to the action of leading Whigs, to form your opinions, to express them, and to *vote* them at the polls.

STAND BY YOUR PRESSES!

It is of the first importance to the cause that the Democratic papers of the State should be well sustained. Here they are:

Mountain Banner.
Carolina Republican.
Graham Democrat.
Warrenton News.
North Carolina Standard.
Fayetteville Carolinian.
Tarborough Southernor.
Halifax Republican.
Goldsborough Republican and Patriot.
Wilmington Journal.
Democratic Pioneer.

On the other hand, there are about twenty Whig papers in the State—eleven to twenty! A simple statement of such facts ought to be sufficient to induce the Democrats in all quarters to rally to their presses, to increase their lists, and thus strengthen them for the great and important contest so near at hand. The odds, it will be seen, are greatly against us. The Democrats of the State are just as able as the Whigs are to sustain their papers, and it is their duty to do so. This is plain language, but it is the truth. *We* are not complaining, but we speak for the cause. Suffer your faithful papers to languish, brother Democrats, under an inadequate patronage, and let the Whigs at the same time sustain theirs and increase them, and you will see the result, perhaps when it is too late. Stand by your papers, and especially your local ones. Every reading Democrat in the State owes it to his cause to take some Democratic paper printed within our own borders.

SERVED US RIGHT.

A subscriber, writing to us from Edgecombe, makes a remittance to cover his arrearages, and adds:

"So I have paid you up for my own paper, and the other $4 I send is for two new subscribers, which I have got for you for not paying up sooner for myself, as I ought to have done."

That is what we call *eloquence*, worthy of old Edgecombe in her palmiest days. Our subscriber has served us exactly right, and we have no complaint to make. But, seriously, if every subscriber we have would just take a little trouble and procure us another subscriber, we should soon be in a condition to speak to every neighborhood in North-Carolina. Try it, friends—it will benefit the cause, perhaps, as much as it will us. Now is the time to scatter the documents and newspapers among the people.

DELAWARE FOR SCOTT.

The Whig members of the Legislature of Delaware have nominated Gen. Scott as their first choice for President. They pronounce him a "statesman"!! but say nothing about his political principles. They also pronounce him the "country's best soldier," and one of the "*first of living men.*"

New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Maine, and Delaware have all spoken out for Scott; and these States can cast, of themselves, almost enough votes to ensure his nomination in Convention. We hesitate not to predict that every free State will, in Convention, vote for Scott.

What say Southern Whigs to these developments? Are they ready to go for this "*statesman,*" who, as the Boston Post well says, will run over the track "arm in arm with Seward"?

We publish to-day a call for a meeting of the Democrats of Johnston, to be held in Smithfield on Tuesday of March Court. Our friends in that County have attained their present commanding position only by the most constant exertion and sleepless vigilance; and they can maintain it in no other way than by harmony and continued watchfulness. Let them close up their columns as the day of battle approaches, and determine that nothing shall divide them. We have labored with them for years in the good cause, and we take a deep interest in their movements. It is neither our business nor our purpose to attempt to dictate to them; but we may address them, we trust, in the language of friendship, and appeal to them to guard well, by harmony and a spirit of concord and concession, the ascendency in that County which they have so nobly won. "United, we stand; divided, we fall."

☞ The Register, in reply to a recent article of ours on the subject of premiums on State bonds, says the Standard has claimed "as a particular merit in the existing State Administration, that a condition of things has transpired under *it*, which would have been brought about under any other." The Standard has done no such thing. The Register has perverted and misrepresented our remarks, as it frequently does. We shall not repeat what we said, as our readers no doubt remember it. We deal only in *facts*—the field of *fiction* and the lanes and alleys of perversion and misrepresentation we leave to our neighbor of the Register.

The communication of "Newbern," relative to the Eastern terminus of the North Carolina Rail Road, shall appear in our next.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

A "True Whig," writing in the last Greensboro' Patriot, proposes that a Convention of the Whigs be held in Salisbury in June next, "for the purpose of ratifying the nomination" of the Whig candidate for Governor, "*if it be approved.*" This writer very clearly intimates that if the April Convention should nominate a candidate for Governor "who has no fixed opinions of his own, or one who is not in possession of firmness and common honesty sufficient to prompt him either to go for or against a Convention," then and in that case it will be the duty of "Western freemen" to meet at Salisbury and act promptly in the premises. This writer wants an "*honest*" candidate; and he emphatically declares that if the Whig leaders will bring out a candidate, and go to "fishing" with him "on both sides of the stream, in the vain hope of thus cunningly catching votes enough to elect him Governor," they will "be defeated by at least ten to fifteen thousand majority." What a "True Whig" no doubt wants is, *a candidate pledged to an open and free Convention*, who will take ground in all portions of the State for such a Convention and against Equal Suffrage by legislative enactment.—The Greensborough Patriot notices this communication as follows:

"Our correspondent, "A True Whig," invites comments upon his suggestion of a western convention of Whigs at Salisbury. We are not now prepared to sanction it; but would urge upon the Whigs of the West a *full* attendance of their *strongest* men at the Raleigh Convention. That is the place, in our judgment, for the settlement of difficulties, In case of failure there—"sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof;" and we shall then be ready to meet it in any way deemed most wise and effectual."

On the other hand, several of the Whig papers of the East are denouncing in heavy terms these movements of their Western allies. The last Albemarle Bulletin characterizes the policy of the Western Whigs as "*suicidal*," and asks, "will men, who pretend to be especially *conservative in their sentiments*, RUTHLESSLY TEAR UP THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT, and destroy forever the prospects of their party?"

We give these "signs of the times" for the information of our readers and as a matter of news. The Whig Convention, which is to assemble in this City next month, will have its hands full. Will that Convention nominate a man who will "fish on both sides of the stream" for votes; or will they put in the field a candidate in favor—as the Bulletin says—of a policy and measures which will lead to the "tearing up of the foundations of the government"? Time will show.

By the way, what does the Register *now* think of the hint we threw out, a few weeks since, that the Whig leaders would have in the field more than one candidate for Governor?

MESSRS. CLEMENS AND RHETT.

The Senate of the United States was wounded in its high character for dignity, on Friday last, by a quarrel between Mr. Clemens of Alabama, and Mr. Rhett, the disunionist, of South Carolina. Mr. Rhett, it seems, took occasion to make a personal explanation by way of reply to Mr. Clemens, who had spoken of him in severe terms in the Senate, in December last; and in the course of this reply he exposed the political windings and inconsistencies of the latter, and distinctly charged, on the authority of a letter which has been extensively circulated in the papers, that Mr. Clemens obtained his seat in the Senate by a promise made to the Whigs of Alabama to support Gen. Taylor. Mr. Rhett, in the course of his explanation, also alluded to the fact that Mr. Clemens had charged him with "treason" and "knavery." Mr. Clemens replied in violent terms. He said, among other things, that he would add to the words "traitor" and "knave," the epithet of "coward"; and he proceeded to denounce Mr. Rhett as a "base slanderer," a "stingless viper," &c., &c. He also declared the charge that he owed his seat to a bargain with the Whigs, "a foul lie, unmitigated and unredeemed by the slightest semblance of truth."

The late quarrel between Messrs. Stanly and Giddings, in the House, was bad enough, in all conscience; but such language as the above, *in the Senate*, is worse. We have no particlar fancy for either Mr. Clemens or Mr. Rhett, but we do not, therefore, single them out for censure. We regret such conduct, because they are Southern men, and because they are Senators.

The floor of the Senate is no place to settle personal difficulties. Let such gentlemen, if they *will* use such language, do it elsewhere, and abide the consequences personally. Senators may rest assured that if scenes like these are repeated, and become common to their chamber, they will fall from their high position in the estimation of the people, and lose the public confidence with the public respect.

We suppose, according to "the code," that Messrs. Clemens and Rhett must now fight.

BONAPARTE SHOT AT.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Tribune gives the following account of the attempt, which, it appears, really was made to shoot Louis Napoleon:

"You have doubtless heard that the President has been three times shot at. I have never been able to trace these reports to any reliable source till yesterday. I have been fortunate enough to learn the particulars of a last attempt from a near relative of an eye-witness. The information is, I know, exact, and I do not hesitate, therefore, to put it in print. If it were a mere idle rumor I should not think it worth while to give it currency. On Thursday night, the 22d inst., between 12 and 1 o'clock, the President was leaving the Elysee to pay a visit to Mrs. Howard, his mistress. Some six or eight officers were with him. As he came down the alley toward his carriage, a *chasseur de Vincennes*, stationed at the gate, levelled his short rifle, took aim and fired. The ball whistled past Napoleon's head, slightly grazing the hair. The aim of the chasseur (sharpshooter) is usually supposed to be unerring; but on this occasion the marksman's sight was dim. It was midnight, and he fired round an angle of the palace: besides this, he knew that destiny hung upon his arm, and as he drew the fatal trigger his nerve failed him, and his ball flew wide of its mark. He refused to speak, to explain, to give his reasons, or to reveal the names of his fellow-conspirators, if he had any. He was shot and buried in the garden of the Elysee. The President continued his route and arrived at Mrs. Howard's without further mishap."

We tender our thanks to the Hon. Harry Hibbard, member of the House from New Hampshire, for a copy of his admirable letter to the Democracy of that State. We shall give some extracts from this letter in our next, and shall also take occasion to do justice to the position occupied by the Democracy of that State.

The Russian Government is erecting, *in Hungary*, monuments in commemoration of the Russian and Austrian victories. This is infamous, but it becomes a government which trampled out the life of Poland, and made it a crime in her sons to learn the language of their fatherland.

The recent Indiana Whig State Convention passed Resolutions instructing their Delegates in the Whig National Convention to vote for Gen. Scott for President, and John J. Crittenden for Vice-President. Scott stock appears to be still rising.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Wednesday the 25th, on motion by Mr. Downs, the memorials asking an investigation of the decisions and awards of the late board of commissioners on claims against Mexico were refered to a select committee of five members to be elected by ballot to-morrow.

Mr. Hunter reported back the bill to establish a mint of the United States in the city of New York, with amendments.

The Iowa Land bill was taken up, and Mr. Geyer concluded his remarks. Mr. Underwood replied, and the further consideration of the bill was postponed for the purpose of going into executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. In the House, Mr. Welch delivered a speech for, and Mr. Bennett commenced one against, the Missouri railroad land bill of Mr. Hall; after which the House proceeded to the consideration of business on the Speaker's table, when they were addressed by Mr. Andrews in favor of the non-intervention principles laid down in the Maine legislative resolutions concerning American intervention in foreign affairs; the pending question being a motion to lay on the table and print the letter recently addressed by Louis Kossuth to both houses of Congress. Afterwards the House went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and taking up the joint resolution of Mr. Harris of Tennessee, explanatory of the bounty land act of September 28, 1850, &c., it was debated in five-minutes' speeches on amendments, until all the sections of the resolutions had been thus reviewed. The committee then rose, and, the chairman (Mr. Olds) having reported back the joint resolution with sundry amendments, the House adjourned to give the printer an opportunity to lay before them in print the amendments adopted in committee.

The President laid before the Senate, on Thursday, a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the Louisville and Portland canal.

Mr. Borland submitted a resolution of inquiry in relation to the manner in which the printing of Congress is executed, and the propriety of making other than the present arrangements for its execution.

The select committee on the subject of Mexican claims was elected, consisting of Messrs. Soule, Brodhead, Bayard, Pratt, and Clarke.

The resolution re-affirming the doctrine of non-intervention was taken up, and Mr. Miller spoke on the subject. He was followed by Mr. Seward; and, on his motion, the further consideration of the resolution was postponed until Tuesday, March 9th.

After the consideration of executive business, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The session of the House was devoted wholly to taking the question on each of the amendments to the joint resolution explanatory to the bounty-land law of September 28, 1850, reported on the day before from the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union—all of which were agreed to. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read the third time, after the failure of a motion to lay it on the table by four majority. Pending the question on its passage, the House adjourned.

In the Senate, on Friday, the usual order of business was postponed in order to give Mr. Rhett an opportunity to make a personal explanation. He spoke at length, and was followed by Mr. Clemens in reply, who gave way, without concluding, to a motion for adjournment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The joint resolution explanatory of the bounty-land act of September 28, 1850, was laid on the table, after various votes by yeas and nays on points involved in its consideration. Afterwards the private bills on the Speaker's table, on the question of their third reading, were taken up and passed. The Senate joint resolution extending the time allowed for the adjudication of the American claims on Brazil for a period of four months was next taken up and passed. And then the House went into a Committee of the Whole on the private calender, wherein it was voted to recommend the enactment of four private bills; which having been reported back to the House, private bills were introduced by leave and referred. And then the House adjourned over until Monday next.

THE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE QUEEN OF SPAIN. Advices by the Atlantic represent that the Queen of Spain had recovered from the wound inflicted at the late attempt to kill her. It appears that when the assassin, Martin Merino, approached the queen, he knelt down, and, being in clerical robes, (he was in the habit of performing service at the church of San Sebastian,) no obstacle was thrown in the way of his design, as it was supposed he had a memorial to present to the queen; but, when she came close up, he suddenly struck at her with great force with a dagger which he had concealed upon him. The queen mechanically put forward her arm, (perhaps to receive a memorial) at the moment, and this probably saved her life. Her forearm was grazed and the dress torn.

The weapon struck her on the front part of the right side, penetrating through several folds of her mantle of velvet and gold, and cutting through the stays, the whalebone of which diminished the effect of the blow, which it is now hoped has not injured any vital organ; the fear was that the liver had been wounded. The assassin, at the moment of striking, exclaimed: "Toma, ya tienes bastante." ("Take it; you have now got enough."

The queen's first thought was for her child, "Mi Isabelina!" she exclaimed, "Que ciuden a Isabel." (My child!—let them take care of Isabel!) There was a moment of confusion. The king consort drew his sword. One of the royal halberdiers struck down the assassin, who let fall the dagger, and was secured by the Duke of Tamames, and other members of the royal suite. The queen was able to walk to her own chamber, where she was immediately attended to, and at first fainted away for some time.

Her majesty was fast recovering. The assassin was executed on the 7th February, and died calmly.

THE DESTINY OF SLAVERY. Although the anti-African slavery sentiment has been largely supported by sectional cupidity and ambition, the results have, in some respects, completely disappointed the designs of the fomenters. The denunciation of slavery and the professions of great sympathy for the fugitive slave, but above all the assertion of the equality of white and black, caused inevitably a greater migration of free negroes and fugitives from the slave-holding States to the North. But this has alarmed the Northern people. The presence of a large population of this color does not vindicate the doctrine of equality, by increasing the value of property, and the tide of prosperity. Quite otherwise. And they have taken the alarm and free negro exclusion is the order of the day now over the North, the most rigorous penal enactments, and disqualifications, and prohibitions. This of course has turned the attention of the Anti-Slavery men to colonization in Liberia. But we have received several Liberia papers recently, that present rather a gloomy picture of the affairs of that colony. The Liberians had assumed a control over the native tribes in the interior, which is incompatible with the doctrine of equality, even between people of the same color. The trade of the towns was cut off, or restricted, at the pleasure of the intruders. At last the native chiefs have determined no longer to submit and have formed powerful combinations to assail the new settlements. One of the Liberian towns has been attacked and destroyed—and the whole colony involved in a dangerous and expensive war. Now, if negroes cannot be tolerated, in the Northern States, and cannot remain at peace with their own brethren on the coast of Africa, we would know what is the next project of Messieurs, the Abolitionists?

Southern Press.

LOCK JAW. We have noticed in the papers lately notices of several deaths by this disease, one of them in our neighborhood. We have published several times a certain preventative and remedy in the application of beef's gall to the wound. Will not our agricultural brethren circulate the information, and thereby save many valuable lives? Besides its antispasmodic properties, the gall draws from the wound any splinters of wood, glass, iron, or other substance that may cause irritation, when other applications have failed to do so.

Lancaster Express.

The New Orleans Delta says that Mr. Clay wrote a private letter in favor of Gen. Downs, his colleague on the compromise, advising his whig friends to re-elect him Senator, declaring if he was a Louisianian he would do so. This letter fell still-born—it did not stood in Gen. Downs a single vote. The voice which was once omnipotent with the whig party could not command a single sensation of gratitude and concession from the party.

Boston Post.

Democratic Meeting in Sampson.

Pursuant to previous notice, a meeting of the democratic party was held at the Court-house in Clinton, Sampson county, on Tuesday, the 17th day of February. The meeting was organized by calling Dr. B. Stith to the chair, and appointing Dr. Kilbee Faison, and J. Johnson, Esq., secretaries. The chairman, on taking his seat, explained the objects of the meeting; and, on motion of Steven E. Williams, Esq., a committee of six, consisting of the following gentlemen, viz: Thomas I. Faison, Felix B. Willard, John Boykin., Sen., Matthew J. Faison, George H. Daughtery, and Amos Herring, Esq's., was appointed to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting.

During the absence of the committee, Robert Strange, Jr., Esq., being called upon to address the meeting, responded in his usual forcible and persuasive manner, and entertained the meeting for some time in discussing both State and national politics: after which the committee, through their chairman, Thomas I. Faison, Esq., reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We, the citizens of Sampson county, still having unabated confidence in the principles of the democratic party; and whereas, it is proposed to hold a convention in the city of Raleigh on the second Thursday in May next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor; and also, to appoint two delegates to the national convention, to be holden at Baltimore, on the first Tuesday of June; and whereas, it is proposed to hold a district convention in Wilmington, on the 22d day of April, to appoint a delegate to represent this congressional district in the national convention. Therefore,

1. *Resolved*, That the democratic party of Sampson county will be represented in both conventions; and that the chairman of this meeting appoint two delegates from each captain's district to the State convention, and ten delegates to the district convention.

2. *Resolved*, That we do not approve of the present administration of the United States, and the policy of our country demands a change.

3. *Resolved*, That such a change as the policy of our country demands could be wrought in the election of the Hon. William R. King, of Alabama, for President, and our own citizen, Hon. Robert Strange, for Vice President; and we earnestly press their claims upon the consideration of the Baltimore convention.

4. *Resolved*, That we heartily approve of the administration of our Governor, David S. Reid, and he is the man for re-election.

5. *Resolved*, That we do approve of the acts of our representative in Congress, Hon. William S. Ashe, and we firmly believe he has acted for the good of his country.

The chairman then appointed the following delegates to the Raleigh State convention: Col. George H. Daughtery, Richard C. Holmes, Matthew J. Faison, James T. Matthis, J. Johnson, Blackman Cox, Amos Herring, N. Faison, Thomas Faison, Isaac Lane, Joel Hines, Kilbee Lassiter, Handy Warren, Isham McLamb, Henry Owen, Murdock Whyte, Jas. Treadwell, Haywood Boykin, John Spell.

The following were appointed delegates to the Wilmington Conventon: Amos Herring, Thomas I. Faison, Thos. H. Holmes, John Boykin, Wm. Faison, Sr., Amma B. Chesnut, Josiah Johnson, George Daughtery, Jno. Wright, and Jno. S. Boykin, Esq's. And on motion, the chairman was added to the list.

The meeting was then addressed by Steven E. Williams, William E. Hill, and Clement G. Wright, Esq's., who did justice to the glorious cause of democracy; after which, thanks were tendered to the chairman and secretaries for the satisfactory manner in which they discharged their duties.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting, signed by the chairman and secretaries, be forwarded to the Wilmington Journal, with a request that the Editors will publish the same, and request other democratic papers in the State to copy.

The meeting then adjourned *sine die*.

B. STITH, *Chairman*.

J. JOHNSON, KILBEE FAISON, } *Secretaries*.

Democratic Meeting in Gates County.

At a meeting of a portion of the Democracy of Gates county, held in the Town of Gatesville, on Monday, 16th inst., on motion of Whitmel Stallings, Esq. Riddick Gatling, Esq., was called to the chair, and Ro. H. Ballard appointed Secretary.

Mr. Stallings briefly explained the object of the meeting, and submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has been recommended that the Democracy of the several counties hold meetings and appoint delegates to a District Convention in Gatesville and a State Convention in Raleigh; and whereas, we cheerfully acquiesce in these recommendations;—Therefore

Resolved, That —— delegates be appointed to represent this county in the District Convention proposed to be held in the Town of Gatesville on the Monday of March Superior Court.

Resolved, That —— delegates be appointed to represent us in the State Convention proposed to be held in Raleigh on the 13th May next.

Resolved, That while we are willing to support any Democrat for Governor, who may be the choice of the party, we do not hesitate to express our decided preference to that true and tried chamption, DAVID S. REID, our present able and accomplished Chief Magistrate.

On motion of Whitmell Stallings, it was resolved that two alternates be appointed to represent this county in case none of the delegates appointed should attend the State Convention.

Delegates to Gatesville Convention. W. Stallings, John Willey, Ro. H. Ballard, Dr. C. E. Ballard, Riddick Gatling, E. R. Harrell, W. H. Manning, Lassiter Riddick, A. Wright, Simon Walters, W. G. Daughtry, David Parker, W. H. Harrell, Jno. F. Parker, Dr. H. C. Willey, M. Baker, M. Norfleet, W. H. Cross, Thos. E. Powell, W. E. Fitcher, H. W. Parker, Jas. Briggs, Jno. Brady, H. M. Daughtry, J. K. Costen, Dr. Jos. Parker, Jas. Carter, Isaac Walters, Jas. Story, Jno. M. Mathews, J. B. Sansston, Stephen D. Ballard, Willis A. Harrell, Geo. T. Harrell, W. H. Harrell, Jr., T. G. Vaughan T. S. Riddick, Maj. B. Saunders, T. P. Cherry, J. J. Hunter, Dr. S. B. Lowther, Thos. Cross, Jas. A. Small, T. R. Norfleet, Ro. B. Parker, Starkey Parker, Richard H. Powell, F. R. Jones, Jno. T. Morgan.

Delegates to Raleigh Convention. Ro. H. Ballard W. Stallings, Dr. H. C. Willey, A. R. Harrell, W. F. Riddick, Dr. C. E. Ballard, Thos. P. Cherry Dr. Joseph Parker, Jas. K. Costen—Alternates—R. M Saunders, W. W. Holden.

On motion the proceedings of this meeting were ordered to be published in the Elizabeth City Democratic Pioneer and Raleigh Standard; and the meeting then adjourned.

RIDDICK GATLING, *Ch'n.*

RO. H. BALLARD, *Sec'y.*

What things are tending to in the whig ranks is every day becoming more evident. A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune says of a whig national convention:—

"It is plain enough already that a ripened public sentiment will only look to that convention to enunciate a foregone conclusion. The aspect of affairs in the north, south, east and west, and the drift and tone of things here, all point with unerring certainty to this result. Gen. Scott will walk over the course."

Arm in arm with Seward—the latter might have added. How is Scott on the fugitive slave law?—that's the question.

Bost. Post.

FREESOIL REPUDIATED BY GEN. BUTLER. As many of Gen. Butler's friends are found among those who were Freesoilers in 1848, the South showed very little friendship for him as a candidate for the Presidency. To remove this injurious impression, Gen. Butler has found it necessary to define his position on the Compromise measures. We understand that his letter doing this will be made public soon, and that Freesoilism gets some hard raps. It is quite certain that no man can be nominated at Baltimore who does not frankly disavow all friendship for Freesoil doctrines. The Democracy must stand on the broad platform of the Constitution.

National Democrat.

One of the most serious strikes which has ever occured in the manufacturing business in England, commenced on the 10th ult., and still continues. The operatives in the various iron works in London and the provinces, have attempted to coerce the masters into regulations which they deem inconsistent with the free and rational course of labor, and the masters have determined to close their operations rather than submit. A total of 20,000 men, who were previously earning excellent wages, are thus thrown out of employment.

[Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]

PARIS, January 29.

I think that I clearly perceive, though it would be difficult to particularize instances, a growing feeling of discontent and discouragement. The shopkeepers complain desperately, and the forced gayety at the Tuilleries on Saturday night, was meant to open the season and to give the signal for universal festivity. It has utterly failed; the saloons of the disaffected remain obstinately shut, and the trade in gloves and haberdashery, upon which Paris lives, consequently languishes. The ball of the Tuilleries was tedious, heartless, almost gloomy. The Princesse Mathilde, who had intimated her intention not to attend, received a threatening missive from the President, commanding her presence at half past 9. One invitation for every grade, through all the regiments of the army brought over 2,000 soldiers into the ball-room. Many of these were extremely loth to accept, but fearing that their absence might be remarked, were the first to come and the last to leave. The confiscation of the Orleans property has disgusted many, disheartened others, and what is worse for Napoleon's cause, alienated more. Among the adherents of the President, there is certainly a commencement of uneasiness, and undefined fear that his regime is not destined to last. For some reason or other, the ambassador of the northern and central European powers are cold, distant and offish. The Pincesse Mathilde (mistress of the Russian ambassador) is, to all intents and purposes, the agent of the Government of St. Petersburgh, here, and she is in undisguised hostility toward Napoleon. Per contra, Mr. Rives is in favor, or would be, were he inclined to accept the somewhat marked advances of the President. It is curious to mark these oscillations of the diplomatic barometer. It is hardly a month since the continental powers seemed to be on the point of entering into a holy alliance with France, and Mr. Rives was living in a dignified isolation from the palace and policy of the usurper.

As we have stated before, we originally belonged to the Republican party and never quit it until the last four years of General Jackson's Administration. When we joined the Federal Whig party, they entertained principles which we thought to be correct; and from the zeal manifested for the success of those principles, one would not suppose that they would ever give them up, or become luke-warm in their support. A United States Bank was proclaimed upon the "house-tops," and in the "public highways." It was the only safe, cheap and convenient depository of the public money's that could be devised.

A High Protective Tariff, was strenuously supported by the Whigs, and one of the arguments used in its favor, was, that it encouraged home Industry; and prevented the pauper labor of Europe from coming into competition with American labor.

The necessity of a liberal system of Internal Improvements by the general Government was also urged by this same Federal Whig party. None were either afraid or ashamed to advocate these measures before the people; and they did it with zeal too, which was worthy of a better cause.

The Independent Sub-Treasury Scheme was condemned and denounced; a system by which they said all the money belonging to the Government would be lost, and the Country would become bankrupt.

But alas! how things have changed. The Bank that once had advocates, has none now. A High Protective Tariff is not urged—neither Internal Improvements by the general Government. All have become to be obsolete ideas. And none are so bold as to denounce the Independent Sub-Treasury Scheme, which more than comes up to the expectations of its warmest advocates.

What were the principles of the Federal Whig party, when we joined them, and what are they now?

Fellow-citizens, they are as fully convinced of the fact as we are, that their principles are wrong and that the principles of the Democratic Republican party are right; and if they had the honesty and independence, they would come out and say so.

We earnestly beseech the Republican portion of the Whig party, who joined it when we did, after the first four years of General Jackson's Administration, to quit it, and come back to the Republican fold. We want all of our Republican friends to go with us in the coming Elections; for Reid and Free Suffrage, and for the Republican Candidates in the County.

Halifax Republican.

STATE HOUSES. Ohio is erecting a new State House at Columbus. It will be, when completed, the largest and most imposing Capitol in the Union, except the national Capitol at Washington. It is 304 by 184 feet, and covers an area of 55,636 square feet. The Capitol of Tennessee is next in size, being 135 by 240, and covers an area of 32,400 square feet. The magnificent Capitol of North Carolina stands next, 166 by 90, and covers an area of 14,940 feet. The Capitols of Pennsylvanis and Indiana are of an equal size, 180 by 80 feet. The sum expended upon the Ohio Capitol during the last year was within a fraction of $100,000, and an appropriation of about $300,000 is asked for to carry forward the work for the next two years. Over one hundred convicts from the Penitentiary, and about 30 free stone cutters are employed in the State House yard. Many of the blocks of stones used for columns, &c., are very large, weighing from 10 to 12 tons in the rough. The Capitol at Washington covers only about one-tenth more ground than this building does. The Capitol of New York is an old freestone edifice, in a state of fair preservation, which is 115 by 60 feet, and cost $120,000, The new State Hall is a fine marble building and cost $350,000.

Phila. News.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN MOORE. We learn from a friend who was at Carthage last week, that the Democrats of Moore County held a meeting at the Court House on Friday night, at which William R. Berryman, Esq., presided. Resolutions were unanimously adopted approving the administration of Gov. Reid, and nominating him for re-election. A decided preference was expressed for Hon. James Buchanan for the Presidency and Hon. Robert Strange for the Vice-Presidency of the United States. The meeting was addressed by J. G. Shepherd and J. K. Strange, Esqrs., of Fayetteville, and Col. S. J. Person, of Wilmington. We understand that the very best feeling prevails among the Democrats of Moore, and that the party through the State may look forward with perfect assurance of retaining the foothold which we have now in that county.

Fay. Carolinian.

JEWELRY. A writer who has been permitted to look at the rich things in a store in New York says that the proprietors informed him that they sometimes sell jewelry worth $25,000. Sets worth $15,000 or $20,000 are more frequently sold; while from $3,000 to $10,000 is often paid for a necklace, bracelet, breast-pin, and ear-jewels. He saw some beautiful $7,000 sets of jewelry, and some ladies' watches, for which the modest sum of $600 each was asked; also rings and breast-pins at the low price of $15,000 each. Gold card-cases, set with diamonds, were to be had at $500. They often sell from five to ten thousand dollars worth of bridal presents per week.

THE RUSH TO CALIFORNIA. It would seem that the California fever has broken out with increased violence, and is "carrying off" all our spare population. The *New York Tribune* of yesterday says: "It is idle, worse than idle, to visit this city with the idea of engaging a passoge by steam across the Isthmus to California. All the vessels (both Panama and Nicaragua) are full up to April, and those for that month are rapidly filling up. Either engage your passage weeks beforehand, or take your way around the Horn or over the Sierra—there is no help for it."

RAILROADS IN NEW YORK. There has been expended in the State of New York, for the construction of railroads, $73,029,551, of which sum $12,259,757 were expended last year. There are 1,716¾ miles of railings in the State, of which 422 miles were opened for travel last year, and 373¾ miles are now in various stages of progress. The road between Buffalo and Dunkirk will be opened on the 22d inst. when there will be direct railroad communication from Buffalo to Erie, the road from the latter place to Dunkirk having been opened several weeks ago.

RAILROADS IN TENNESSEE. A bill has passed both Houses of the Tennessee Legislature, appropriating $300,000 to the construction of bridges on the railroad to the Virginia State line, where it will connect with the Virginia and Tennessee railroad. Another important bill has passed its second reading in the Tennessee Senate, with every probability of its becoming a law; it provides for the loan of $8,000 per mile of State bonds, to iron and equip the Tennessee railroad to the Virginia State line.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

O, Je——

Mima Jinkins! would that I, like some glad
Bird of beauty bright, within thy chamber caged,
Might gaze forever on thy starry face.
But no! Alas! alone I'm doomed to pine,
With not a ray of sunlight from thy smile,
To cheer my desert heart, so lone and sad,
So full of deepest wo.

THE WHEELBARROW CALIFORNIA EMIGRANT. The man who, some two years ago, crossed the plains "on foot and alone," with a wheelbarrow, bound for California, was named Brookmire, an Irishman, from Warren, Pa., where he left a wife and family of children in very indigent circumstances. Brookmire, it is said has lately returned from California, with about $15,000 of the "dust," all of which he dug and washed with his own hands. And his wife received legacies during his absence to the amount of $10,000, falling to her upon the death of some relations in Scotland.

AMERICAN CONSUL AT ACAPULCO. A letter from Acapulco, Mexico, makes serious charges against the American Consul at that port, particularly in relation to his conduct in regard to the seizure and sale of American vessels, some of which are said to have been unlawfully taken possession of and sold at a ruinous sacrifice.

FULLER, of the New York *Mirror*, is a wag, and must have his joke. In closing a notice of Jenny Lind's marriage, he exclaims, "Just imagine Jenny Lind keeping house and singing 'Ah Mon Fils' for a lullaby!"

MODERN HUMANITY. Jane put the baby to sleep with laudanum, and then bring me my parasol and revolver. I am going to attend a meeting for the amelioration of the condition of the human race.

The Legislature of Delaware adjourned on February the 25th. The Legislature of Virginia is still in session, and will sit for several "broods" to hatch yet. The smaller the State the lower the taxes. If the "sovereigns" will move, let 'em go to the smallest States. "Short horse," &c., &c.

Why did Jenny Lind marry a pianist? She wanted a man to *accompany* her.

Henry Clay, who has been seriously indisposed for some time past, has so far recovered as to purpose an early ride-out, should the present favorable weather permit. It is not likely, however, that he will soon enter upon Senatorial duties, as a matter of precaution.

The whig clerks of the Tennessee house of representatives have presented a beautiful gold-headed cane to E. G. Eastman, democratic clerk of the last house, who kindly and magnanimously instructed them in their duties. Mr. Eastman is of the editorial and typographical fraternity.

LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, the Prince President of the Empirical Republic of France, has been in great danger of losing his life, by assassin's hands, three times. The last time, at one o'clock at night, he was shot at by a *Gens d'armes*. The ball pierced his cap, grazing his head; he was just starting to see Mrs. Howard, his mistress. He remarked "'twas a good shot," and went on his way.

NEAL DOW. The author of the Maine Law, anti-Liquorers, has been stumping through New Jersey and Pennsylvania, advocating a like law, for those two States. The Legislature of New York, has under discussion a similar law. "Baldface" will soon be run out from everywhere. Well, we never did like it much. It was always too *strong* for our "liberties." Hic—so let it out!

NO TIME TO SWAP. The man who was crossing the river, and who was thrown from the boat, with a large horse and a small poney—was emphatically "quick-witted." He seized upon the *poney's* tail, (that being the nearest to him,) for he couldn't swim a yard. Some one on shore cried out—"Catch hold of the tail of the big horse!" "No, no!" he answered—"this isn't exactly the time to swap horses."

A Question for the War Office. A young lady has heard of the *zundnadelgewehr*, or Prussian needle-gun, and wants to know whether they load with a inimble.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC. There was, "once upon a time," an old pilferer down east, on whom all the thefts far and near were at once charged, when any loss was discovered. The old fellow bore the universal "onus" patiently for a time; but finding that in some instances he was suffering for the sins of others, he issued a *Caution to the Public* in the usual form:

"I hereby forbid all persons, from this date, to steal on my account and risk. I am no longer accountable for their trespasses, as I have more than I can account for *of my own!*"

A pretty tall price was paid for negroes in Person county. Eleven negroes—consisting in part of one woman and nine children—sold for Five thousand and Eight hundred dollars.

Col. Ramsay, a Pennsylvanian, who served in the Mexican war, has entered into arrangements with the Mexican government for the transmission of the U. S. mails and passengers to and from California, crossing from Vera Cruz to Acapulco. The line of stages is to connect with steamers on both sides, and passengers are expected to be taken by this route to California, from New York, in twenty-five days.

Governor Morehead, President of the North Carolina Railroad has advertised in the Salisbury, Concord and Charlotte papers, for the delivery of Sills for the Road from Charlotte to Salisbury, to be got during the present winter or next spring.

NEW BEDFORD WHALING FLEET. During the present year several additions are to be made to the New Bedford whaling fleet. The business last year was unusually prosperous. Forty-eight ships were added; 94 arrived, and 134 were fitted out, The importations were 45,000 bbls. of sperm and 55,700 bbls. whale oil.

A CURE FOR WARTS. Take a leaf of a plant called the house-leek, which is quite common about house holds, peel it and bind it upon a wart when you go to bed. In the morning, the wart will be softened to such an extent that you may pull half of it off. Repeat the application two or three nights, and the excrescences will disappear, leaving no mark behind.

It is far more difficult to observe correctly than most men imagine; to behold, Humbolt remarks, is not necessary to observe, and the power of comparing and combining is only to be obtained by education. It is much to be regretted that habits of exact observation are not cultivated in our schools; to this deficiency may be traced much of the fallacious reasoning, the false philosophy, which prevails.

British Quarterly Review.

NEWSPAPER BORROWERS BEWARE. The death of Simeon Stevens, Esq., a respectable citizen of Newberry, N. H., was caused by a newspaper, which he had borrowed and was carrying home, when the wind took it away. He chased it through the drifted snow, and died of fatigue soon after recovering it.

Eastern paper.

The old Spaniards were wont to engrave on their blades, "Never draw me without reason, never sheath me without honor." Lord Mahon well says that this might with truth and aptness haved adorned the swor of Washington.

"CHARITY." The Orthodox churches and congregations in Boston during the last year contributed over $20,000 for the support of foreign Missions. Half of that sum would have saved many a poor sinner in our city from starvation or freezing to death, thus affording them a chance for repentance.

Sunday News.

An old "revolutioner" says that of all the solemn hours he ever saw, that occupied in going home one dark night from the widow Bean's, after being told by her daughter Sally that he need'nt come again, was the most so.

A NEW TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT. We learn that the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company have resolved to banish liquor from all their stations, from the first of April next.

A FINE EAR FOR MUSIC. Two Irishmen, in crossing a field, came in contact with a jack, who was making "day-light hideous" with his unearthly braying. Jemmy stood a moment in astonishment, but turning to Pat, who seemed as much enraptured with the *song* as himself, remarked: "Its a fine large ear that *bird* has got for music, Pat, but sure he's got a wonderful cowld."

TELEGRAPHED FOR THE STANDARD.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1852.

In the House, yesterday, Mr. Fitch moved to suspend the rules so as to permit the introduction of a Resolution endorsing the binding efficacy of the "Compromise," the fugitive-slave law included, and pledging the members to sustain it. The motion failed by yeas 119, nays 74—two thirds not voting in the affirmative. Messrs. Clingman, Daniel, Venable, Ashe, Dockery, Morehead, Outlaw, and Stanly of your State, voted in the affirmative—Mr. Caldwell absent.

The House has passed the bill establishing a Superintendancy of Indian affairs for California, and extending the United States Indian laws over the California Indians.

Both Houses, adjourned to Wednesday, to give the members an opportunity to participate in the festivities on board the United States Mail-steamer, Baltic, now lying opposite Alexandria. W.

Kentucky and the Presidency.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 26. There is much dissatisfaction manifested among the Whigs with reference to the action of the State Convention on the question of the Presidency. The resolutions in substance take ground in favor of Mr. Fillmore, although it is very certain that a majority of the Convention were opposed to Mr. Fillmore's pretensions.

Run Over.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 26. A stranger, named Winchell, supposed to be the comic lecturer, was run over this afternoon by the cars at the Allegheny depot. His arm was broken, and his skull so badly fractured as to leave no hope of his recovery.

The Temperance Movement in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 27. The Temperance Convention adjourned last night. The proceedings of the convention were laid before the Legislature to-day.

The bill, embracing the principal features of the Maine liquor law, passed its second reading in the House.

Spring Visitation of Bishop Ives.

Saturday, March 6th, Halifax.
Second Sunday in Lent, Church of the Saviour, Jackson.
Wednesday, 10th, Woodville, Bertie County.
Thursday, 11th, St. Thomas Church, Windsor.
3d Sunday in Lent, Trinity Church, Scotland Neck.
Tuesday, 16th, Calvary Church, Tarborough.
Thursday, 18th, Church of Advent, Williamston.
4th Sunday in Lent, St. Pauls, Edenton.
Tuesday, 23d, Gates C. H.
Annunciation of Virgin Mary, 25th, Trinity Church, Hertford.
Saturday, 27th, Church of St. Barnabas, Perquimans County.
5th Sunday in Lent, Christ Church, Elizabeth City.
Palm Sunday, the next before Easter, Pettigrew's Chapel and Lake Scuppernong.
Good Friday, Easter Eve and Easter day, Grace Church Plymouth; and
St. Luke's Church, Locust Grove, as the Rector may appoint.
Easter Tuesday, April 13th, St. Thomas, Bath.
Wednesday, 14th, Zion Chapel, Beaufort County.
1st Sunday after Easter, St. Peter's Church, Washington.
Monday, 19th, Trinity Church, Beaufort County.
Tuesday, 20th, St. Paul's Church, Greenville.
Thursday, 22d, St. John's Church, Pitt County.
2d Sunday after Easter, Christ Church, Newbern.
Tuesday, 27th, Kinston.
Thursday, 29th, Waynesborough or Goldsborough, as may there be thought best; if desired, morning at one place and evening at the other.
3d Sunday after Easter, St. James Church, Wilmington.
Tuesday, 4th May, Clinton, Sampson County.
4th Sunday after Easter, Calvary Church, Wadesboro'
5th Sunday after Easter, St. John's Church, Fayetteville, in the morning, and Christ Church, Rockfish in the evening.
Wednesday, 19th, Convention.
☞ Catechism, Confirmation, and Holy Communion, as usual.

MARRIED,

In Johnston County, by John G. Gully, Esq., on the 5th ult., Samuel Crocker to Miss Sally Adams, daughter of David Adams.

DIED,

At his residence, in Wake County, on the 27th ult., Mr. William Pope, in his 81st year. The deceased was greatly respected for his neighborly kindness, his honesty and sincerity. [COM.

At his residence, in Wake County, on the 21st ult., of cancerous affection, Mr. Harrison Terrell, in the 63d year of his age, leaving a wife and seven children to lament his death. The deceased was respected by all who knew him, for his honesty and integrity. He said he was prepared to meet death, and he departed in full hope of a blessed immortality. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." [COM.

Register copy.

THE MARKETS.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 28. 300 barrels of turpentine disposed of at $2 35 for soft and $1 50 for hard; spirits turpentine 30 cents; tar $1 25; timber, two rafts disposed of, one at $8 50 and the other at $10 per M.; 22,000 R. O. hhd. staves (country dressed) sold at $14 per M.; a lot of prime hams sold from wagon at 12½ c.; corn, market well supplied, and going at 63 cents; flour $4 75 to $7; lime $1 25; butter 20 to 22 cents per lb.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 26. Cotton 7½ to 7¾ cents; flour $4 75 to $5 25, and in demand; corn 85 to 90 cents; oats 50 to 60 cents; peas 80 to 85 cents; rye $1 per bushel; dry hides 7½ to 8 cents per lb. and 4 for green; molasses 24 to 26 cents; salt, per sack, $1 50 to $1 75; no lime in market.

PETERSBURG, Feb. 28. A little more doing in tobacco, and at better prices, as follows: lugs $2 50 to $4 50—common leaf $4 to $5 50—good leaf $6 to $8 50. The cotton market is flat, holders demanding 7¾ cents and buyers offering only 7½ to 7⅞; corn in fair demand at 65 cents; flour $4 50 to $4 75; salt, stock reduced, and selling at $1 50 to $1 55 per sack from stores; bacon, Virginia cured, hog round, 10 to 10½ c.; oats 48 to 50 cents; lard 10 to 11½ cents; lime, $1 12½ for Camden, and $1 20 for Thomaston.

Music, Pianos, Banjos, &c.

NOW OPENING at the North Carolina Music Store, a lot of Pianos so far superior to anything of the kind ever offered for sale in this State, that we deign not to challenge competition. Comparison is all that is necessary to convince the most indifferent observer of the vast superiority of the splendid Instruments from the celebrated Factory of KNABE GÆHLE.

These Instruments we sell at *Factory prices*, as may be seen by an examination of the Manufacturer's Card and List of prices.

New Music, Foreign and American, several dozen Banjos, beautiful and brilliant Guitars, Violins, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, &c., of all kinds, qualities and prices. K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, March 1, 1852. 33—

HORSE-BILLS,

NEATLY and promptly executed at the Standard Office. Also, Job Work of all kinds.

February 27, 1852. 32—tf.

Democratic Meeting in Johnston.

A MEETING of the Democrats of Johnston County is requested in Smithfield on Tuesday of next March Court, to nominate candidates for the Legislature, and also to appoint Delegates to the State and District Conventions. A full attendance is desired.

February 28, 1852. 33—td.

Democratic Meeting in Randolph.

A MEETING of the Democrats of Randolph County is requested in Ashborough, on Tuesday after the fourth Monday in March, it being Tuesday of Court. A full attendance is desired.

February 23d, 1852. 31—tf.

Notice.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against crediting any one on my account, as I will pay no accounts but such as are contracted by myself or my wife.

J. G. GULLY.

Johnston County, March 1, 1852. 33—

"Thou hast a Charmed Cup, O Fame."

"Like to the Pontick Sea
Whose icy current and compulsive course
Ne'er feels retiring ebb, but keeps due on
To the Propontick and the Hellespont."

So the undying fame, bright as the blaze of sunset halos o'er the laurel brow, deservedly accorded to those Truly fortunate and well-known Exchange and Lottery Brokers,

PYFER & CO.
No 1. Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

Will keep due on, until their popularity extends from the icy capes of Labrador, to the scorching sands of Nubia's Desert, until the hosannas of a Universe extoll their name in one prolonged shout that shall frighten the reign of chaos, and startle sacred echo from her caverned sleep.

"In lazy apathy let stoics boast."

The grateful praise received from every section of this boundless continent, from those who have been snatched from the brink of despair by the untiring efforts of these far famed and popular lottery agents, is the only reward they covet for devoting their energies to the public's service; to them praise are wages, the immense amount of good that

PYFER, & CO.

The truly fortunate and far famed Lottery Brokers, No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore,

Have accomplished by presenting to the public monthly a schedule of unsurpassed schemes of legal and responsible Lotteries, has won golden opinions from all sorts of people.

In presenting to our numerous correspondents throughout the country our very brilliant and elegant schemes for the month of March, we enjoin those whose expectations were not fully realized in February, in the language of the poet, to

"Attempt the end, and never stand in doubt,
Nothing so hard, but search will find it out."

We call attention to

110,000 Dollars in Prize Money, in six splendid Prizes, sold in the month of February, 1852.

All paid and on file at No. 1, Light Street. Our luck still in the ascendant.

$30,000, Nos. 16 73 75 package whole tickets sent to Indiana. $25,000 Nos 5 43 55 package half tickets sent to Ohio. $20,000, Nos 16 39 42, package quarter tickets, sent to Alabama. $15,000, Nos 10 18, 27, single whole ticket, sent to South Carolina. $10,000, Nos 37 44 68, package half tickets, sent to Tennessee. $10,000, Nos 49 62 69, package quarter tickets, sent to North Carolina. Every prize, but one, was drawn in packages.

Brilliant Schemes for March, 1852.

Date March.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.	Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$35,000	78 Nos 16 drawn	$10	$30 00
2	20,000	75 Nos 12 drawn	5	18 00
3	32,852	78 Nos 12 drawn	10	35 00
4

A STATEMENT OF THE TAXES OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA FOR THE YEAR 1850,

COLLECTED BY THE SHERIFFS OF THE RESPECTIVE COUNTIES, AND BY THEM PAID INTO THE TREASURY DURING THE YEAR 1851.

Counties.	No. Counties.	Sheriffs' Names.	Land Tax.	Town Property Tax.	Poll Tax.	Lunatic Asylum Tax.	Interest Tax.	Dividend and Profit.	Lawyers, Physicians, &c.	Salaries and Fees.	Stud Horse.	Gate.	Gold Watch.	Silver Watch.	Harp.	Piano.	Gold and Silver Plate.	Pleasure Carriage.	Playing Card.	Bowling Alley.	Store Tax.	Pedlar Tax.	Tavern Tax.	Exhibitions, &c.	Billiard Table.	Collateral Descent.	Foreign Carriage.	Drover.	Foreign Insurance Companies.	Additional Returns.	Deeds in Trust, &c.	Toll Bridge.	Fair.	Penalty for Failing to Settle.	Amount of Taxes.	No. Counties.
Alamance,	1	John Tapscott,	$532 28	$1 19	$475 46	$280 42	$418 45		$14 10		$30 08		$4 70	$12 97			$5 64	$4 70	$ 85		$125 96	$28 20	$9 40					$9 40								$1,953 80	1
Alexander,	2	Reuben Watts,	143 09	3 46	136 68	78 62	24 23				15 98	2 82	47	1 22		94					41 36														448 87	2
Anson,	3	W. W. Wilkins,	644 81	23 87	700 86	378 75	155 10		36 66		36 66	2 82	14 81	7 99		15 98	3 76	37 60		19	203 04	84 60	56 40					47 00								2,450 60	3
Ashe,	4	Edwin C. Bartlett,	291 49	10 63	205 86	142 17	36 75		2 82		21 62		71	1 96			1 88	94			50 76	28 20	9 40	4 70												809 89	4
Beaufort,	5	Henry A. Ellison,	330 36	196 25	617 77	315 42	309 87	40 72	25 38	11 28	12 69	9 40	26 79	12 88	3 76	26 32	20 68	14 10	4 42	23 50	499 14	84 60	197 40												2,782 73	5
Bertie,	6	Robert R. Tayloe,	932 45	22 90	780 39	428 65	497 31		28 20	2 82	52 64		22 79	9 87		29 14	26 32	26 32	3 10		148 52	56 40	37 60			84 27		4 70								3,194 39	6
Bladen,	7	James Melvin,	361 91	6 04	475 08	232 02	26 49		5 64	2 82	5 64	2 82	5 64	6 20		5 64	9 40	7 52			63 99	56 40	28 20					9 40								1,314 07	7
Brunswick,	8	James H. Allen,	247 52	17 61	367 54	173 80	39 96		5 64		4 70		9 40	3 95		10 34	22 56	5 64	38		69 56		18 80												1,028 18	8
Buncombe,	9	Pierce Roberts,	433 87	52 79	255 49	209 02	78 94		14 10	11 28	24 44		9 40	2 63		12 22	22 56	13 16	5 55		95 88		28 20					14 10								1,235 75	9
Burke,	10	Alexander Duckworth,	326 80	35 79	270 53	176 76	267 33	56 40	14 10	5 64	27 26		9 87	14 38	3 76	11 28	7 52	14 10	75		129 72	28 20	28 20	28 20				14 10		4 70						1,581 49	10
Cabarrus,	11	M. M. Plunkett,	466 45	21 42	426 39	254 21	555 57	82 57	28 20		16 92		2 58	66		3 76	7 52	2 82			37 60		28 20							82					773 32	12
Caldwell,	12	Lewis S. Hartley,	254 58	13 73	192 70	128 83	79 78		2 82		11 28		7 99	3 57		1 88	1 88	1 88		47 00	127 84		197 40												1,329 95	13
Camden,	13	E. P. Dailey,	299 38		247 78	152 36	221 25		8 46		3 76		3 05	1 97		3 76	3 76				118 44		65 80												728 76	14
Carteret,	14	George Dill,	116 71	27 64	198 72	94 26	51 37	39 46			28 20		28 20	11 47		30 08	16 92	31 02	2 54		199 28		75 20	32 90				51 70								3,623 75	15
Caswell,	15	F. A. Wiley,	627 68	57 46	815 92	414 01	597 69	552 72	31 02	19 74	31 46	2 82	3 29	3 67		1 88					71 44	28 20	18 80	14 10												1,225 49	16
Catawba,	16	Jonas Cline,	441 85		291 92	205 63	101 77	3 02	5 64		47 47		14 34	6 49		18 80	16 92	16 92	2 16		172 96	28 20	94 00	4 70		74 83										2,668 70	17
Chatham,	17	Robert E. Rives,	675 20	31 41	770 73	408 41	243 76	13 20	8 46	19 74	20 68	4 70	94	75		94			94		58 28		9 40									4 70			273 11	18
Cherokee,	18	William Marr,	12 07	6 37	117 05	36 10					14 57		3 38	1 88	37 60	22 56	13 16	37	23 50		167 32		47 00												2,199 10	19
Chowan,	19	Thomas S. Hoskins,	408 64	68 21	377 69	237 98	697 89	63 25	11 28	2 82	32 90		94	4 33		94	2 82	1 97			101 52		31 96	4 70		7 99		14 10								1,052 31	20
Cleaveland,	20	Joseph Carroll,	285 89	17 42	315 84	171 37	49 16		8 46		9 87		94	1 60		3 76	94				47 00	28 20	37 60							4 18					657 26	21
Columbus,	21	Lewis Williamson,	166 92	4 90	220 52	107 74	23 09		5 64		30 79	10 43	47 00	56 40	6 58	5 92	23 50	721 92	28 20	188 00	28 20	188 00			94 00									4,739 88	22
Craven,	22	Samuel W. Chadwick,	301 05	304 91	642 21	345 32	1,510 66	136 29	36 66	28 20	34 78	14 10	55 23	30 27	1 88	56 40	65 80	24 44	8 56	23 50	940 94		159 80	47 00	94 00				141 00							4,955 40	23
Currituck,	24	Thomas Griggs,	288 69		294 79	161 58	111 09	11 98	11 28		9 40		4 70	4 41		2 82				47 00	71 44	56 40	94 00												1,160 58	24
Davidson,	25	James P. Stimson,	625 16	24 84	537 98	331 20	248 91	8 46			55 46		9 16	12 79		15 04	1 88	8 46			84 60	28 20	9 40	44 30				4 70								2,048 54	25
Davie,	26	Alexander M. Booe,	313 56	24 70	315 46	181 26	115 45	138 63	11 28	2 82	18 80	2 82	4 46	7 24		8 46		5 64			54 52		9 40					9 40				4 70				1,223 99	26
Duplin,	27	Edward E. Hussey,	482 29	8 24	616 83	304 98	182 65		16 92	5 64	39 48		10 57	8 27		10 34	5 64	13 16	57	23 50	105 28	131 60	103 40												2,069 38	27
Edgecombe,	28	James F. Jenkins,	1,056 30	46 06	1,012 18	587 20	1,171 26	9 30	42 30	16 92	57 81		25 38	12 31		33 84	26 32	32 90	3 76	94 00	312 08	169 20	188 00	70 50		298 71		9 40								5,275 73	28
Forsyth,	29	William Flynt, jr.,	380 23	87 51	278 81	218 66	818 70		22 56		15 98		9 87	12 13		34 78					161 68	56 40	65 80	4 70				14 10								2,181 91	29
Franklin,	30	Washington Harris,	454 40	30 66	585 25	295 10	738 80	102 45	16 92	8 46	26 54		15 98	7 52		35 72	20 68	31 02	9 68	23 50	154 16	56 40	84 60													2,698 05	30
Gaston,	31	Lawson A. Mason,	368 08	4 41	281 43	88 52	77 17	56 40	8 46		11 75		4 00	3 76		2 82			28		99 70	28 20	37 60						21						1,072 58	31
Gates,	32	John Boothe,	305 31	8 40	421 12	202 04	324 53	13 71	14 10		15 04		8 93	5 45		8 46	5 64		47		167 32		18 80					14 10								1,533 42	32
Granville,	33	Joseph H. Gooch,	782 67	51 36	1,115 59	528 69	1,157 87	88 57	45 12	5 64	48 88		32 20	11 28		58 28	59 48	49 82	75		268 84	112 80	84 60	28 20				18 80								4,529 44	33
Greene,	34	Drewry A. Sugg,	310 90	10 32	370 73	191 00	158 55		18 80		8 23	3 95		5 64		7 52					88 36	112 80	47 00	47 00			28 20								1,409 00	34
Guilford,	35	Walter A. Winbourne,	806 19	66 37	584 68	419 11	637 78	171 60	70 50		17 86		19 93			18 80	15 04	13 16	1 51		327 12	56 40	18 80	32 90											3,325 89	35
Halifax,	36	William W. Brickell,	884 34	28 16	936 43	508 79	828 05	20 43	25 38	14 10	33 84	8 46	30 08	10 34		40 42	31 96	42 30	10 25		225 60	84 60	112 80	28 20		253 01		23 50								4,181 04	36
Haywood,	37	John B. Allison,	192 81	57 00	150 20	112 28	53 55				36 19	4 70	23	1 69		2 82		94			60 16		18 80												691 37	37
Henderson,	38	Terrell W. Taylor,	335 29	14 08	188 57	151 39	21 58		8 46		31 02	9 40	1 88	2 16		7 52	18 80	94	56		50 76	28 20	28 20												898 81	38
Hertford,	39	John P. Bridger,	355 61	42 53	394 43	219 66	590 65	140 13	16 92	5 64	7 52		13 63	5 92		12 22	5 64	14 10	94		197 40	28 20	47 00					9 40								2,107 54	39
Hyde,	40	Jesse B. Gibbs,	339 39		314 15	181 45	89 51	15 51	1 88				6 11	5 36			5 64	3 76			90 24	84 60	103 40												1,241 94	40
Iredell,	41	John A. Rosebro,	504 43	18 02	544 49	295 32	332 84		25 38	5 64	48 88		9 40	8 93		6 58		17 86	3 39		120 32		9 40	4 70											1,955 58	41
Johnston,	42	Bryan R. Hinnant,	464 69	15 02	575 09	290 86	259 17		19 74	19 74	31 96		6 58	5 17		4 70	1 88	1 88		94	169 20	84 60	178 60	47 00				4 70								2,205 02	42
Jones,	43	William Pollock,	285 70	7 99	307 00	166 24	113 37		5 64		23 50		5 41	2 91		2 82	1 88	5 64			22 56	56 40	37 60												1,044 66	43
Lenoir,	44	Richard W. King,	341 07	19 87	454 96	224 70	319 61		4 70		11 28		11 28	6 02		11 28	18 80	23 50			90 24	141 00	65 80			24 79	28 20									1,785 82	44
Lincoln,	45	James W. Lowe,	334 29	50 42	311 14	193 66	299 63		22 56	2 82	25 85		11 52	5 17		20 68	7 52	10 34	1 13		142 88		28 20												1,467 81	45
McDowell,	46	Mills Higgins,	213 93	7 80	172 78	110 03	6 69				14 10		3 53	1 41		94		3 76	1 03		62 04	28 20	65 80					18 80								710 84	46
Macon,	47	Eli McKee,	151 84	10 20	148 52	86 24					42 77	4 70	23	57				1 88			50 76	28 20	9 40												535 31	47
Madison,	48	Thomas W. Ray,	100 57		90 44	53 07					7 52		47	47		94		94	37															254 79	48
Martin,	49	A. S. Mooring,	347 95	24 31	403 26	214 42	396 68		19 74	5 64	15 04		12 69	7 61		15 98	7 52	18 80		23 50	172 96		84 60	51 70		92 55	28 20				1 38				1,944 88	49
Mecklenburg,	50	Thomas N. Alexander,	632 70	72 40	725 22	396 02	1,235 13		33 84	11 28	8 46		3 29	3 76		4 70		4 70	1 51		238 76	28 20	63 92	23 20				23 50								3,630 99	50
Montgomery,	51	Aaron H. Saunders,	224 32	3 77	251 73	132 61	37 83		5 64		17 86		6 35	6 11		94		1 88	2 07		90 24	84 60	18 80					9 40								885 36	51
Moore,	52	K. H. Worthy,	280 30	8 27	309 26	165 32	27 12		5 64		15 51		7 99	3 57	1 88	17 86	7 52	15 98	2 45	23 50	97 76		47 00												978 70	52
Nash,	53	A. B. Bains,	325 33	6 94	478 65	222 54	540 38		14 10	2 82	18 80	4 70	74 02	18 70		57 34	118 44	15 98	20 15	141 00	1,069 72	112 80	347 80	84 60	576 00			18 80								1,999 10	53
New Hanover,	54	Owen Fennell,	436 93	886 15	913 49	626 68	314 04	46 25	67 68	169 20	51 70	8 46	18 80	7 80		15 98	15 04	22 56	3 86		165 44	103 87	65 80												5,920 47	54
Northampton,	55	Richard H. Garner,	721 64	15 71	737 84	408 73	411 07	11 20	19 74	5 64	16 92		5 41	2 44		2 82	6 58	3 76	2 26		84 60	84 60	103 40						45						2,829 88	55
Onslow,	56	W. D. Humphrey,	301 41	11 38	353 82	184 10	115 86	21 15	5 64		47 94		16 69	12 12		25 38	35 72	13 16	5 64		188 00	28 20	112 80			7 09		14 10								1,306 60	56
Orange,	57	James C. Turrentine,	628 86	88 12	664 20	383 37	398 05		33 84	16 92	14 10		26 79	7 80		18 80	7 52	13 16	5 92	94 00	238 76	28 20	272 60	28 20				4 70								2,720 20	57
Pasquotank,	58	Joshua A. Pool,	475 40	65 39	374 09	255 92	327 21	48 31	25 38	11 28	17 86	9 40	12 93	6 30		14 10	11 28	14 10			150 40	28 20	18 80					4 70								2,343 53	58
Perquimons,	59	Willis H. Bagley,	481 71	23 59	388 03	249 24	279 41	27 10	8 46	5 64	30 08		5 88	4 60	3 76	7 52	3 76	12 22	11 65		107 16	47 00	75 20			54 50		4 70								1,751 25	59
Person,	60	John M. Winstead,	389 36	3 81	559 68	261 58	294 72	152 36	11 28		34 78		19 51	5 73	9 40	13 16	3 76	18 80	4 89		148 52	56 40	84 60	4 70												2,040 82	60
Pitt,	61	B. G. Albritton,	589 49	30 97	729 25	372 39	499 45			22 56	7 05		5 92			3 76	3 76		3 58		154 16	28 20	9 40	4 70				4 70								2,648 36	61
Randolph,	62	Joseph W. Steed,	646 48		427 51	300 77	293 96	37 40	14 10	16 92	32 90		7 05	5 92		3 76	3 76				48 88	56 40	9 40												1,995 27	62
Richmond,	63	William Buchanan,	394 48	5 22	501 40	248 20	329 97	13 54	14 10	2 82	3 76		8 46	4 23	1 88	15 04	15 04	16 92			62 04	84 60	75 20	28 20				14 10								1,704 55	63
Robeson,	64	Reuben King,	387 25	4 73	511 74	248 66	81 22		11 28		9 40		3 05	5 36		4 70		6 58	57		62 04	84 60	75 20	28 20								14 81			1,524 38	64
Rockingham,	65	James Roberts,	517 72	22 20	660 07	330 76	155 44	337 98	22 56	8 46	21 62	15 04	16 69	7 80		14 10	5 64	13 16	66		197 40		94 00	9 40				47 00								2,497 70	65
Rowan,	66	Caleb Klutts,	541 28	86 70	592 47	350 96	608 01		36 66	8 46	22 56		28 59	14 38		12 22	18 80	14 04	19		199 28		84 60	47 00				14 10								2,689 30	66
Rutherford,	67	M. H. Kilpatrick,	548 11	35 70	416 61	279 63	253 60	11 99	5 64		44 88		9 64	8 93		6 58	11 28	7 52	1 79		161 68	28 20	94 00												1,925 78	67
Sampson,	68	Thomas Underwood,	497 16	9 74	654 62	319 69	177 59		22 56		21 62		10 10	10 24	5 64	9 40	3 76	9 40	3 01	25 50	105 28	282 00	94 00	28 20												2,287 51	68
Stanly,	69	Marvel Kirk,	186 64		233 10	116 02	67 39		5 64		18 80		2 11	3 95		2 82	1 88	3 76			58 28		37 60												737 99	69
Stokes,	70	John G. Hill,	246 60	7 33	259 44	142 16	137 19	28 20	11 28		14 10		3 53	3 10		2 82	1 88		09		101 52	28 20	65 80	9 40				14 10								1,076 74	70
Surry,	71	Henry G. Hampton,	528 05	12 51	430 52	270 66	130 43		19 74		40 89	2 82	6 11	3 67		5 64	11 28	1 88	75		142 88		13 16												1,620 99	71
Tyrrell,	72	Jordan L. Jones,	184 84		213 76	110 02	57 11		2 82		5 64		7 05	3 10		4 70		94	1 13		43 24	56 40	9 40												700 15	72
Union,	73	Darling Rushing,	340 56	7 65	311 81	183 41	1 35			11 28	31 02		3 28	4 41		1 88		1 88	1 13		97 76	56 40	37 60					28 20								1,119 62	73
Wake,	74	William H. High,	908 89	233 82	1,094 91	620 70	1,758 81	106 40	62 04	67 68	57 81		53 35	15 98	1 88	75 20	95 88	57 34	8 46	70 50	514 18	28 20	216 20		188 00	35 14		9 40								6,280 77	74
Warren,	75	Thomas I. Judkins,	603 70	48 44	904 85	333 98	1,246 35		31 02	5 64	40 42	11 28	33 84	10 72		44 18	92 12	47 00	18 80	47 00	182 36	56 40	84 60	28 20				14 10								3,885 00	75
Washington,	76	Charles Latham,	242 83	40 66	257 19	150 20	244 56	29 61	16 92	11 28	11 28		10 81	5 17		11 28	13 16	8 46	1 13	47 00	238 76	28 20	84 60													1,455 19	76
Watauga,	77	John Horton,	125 55	75	80 47	57 96							47	75		94					28 20	28 20													323 29	77
Wayne,	78	Allen Coor,	708 35	27 91	601 82	372 71	492 71		11 28		22 56		14 57	8 84		16 92	15 04	25 38		23 50	176 72	126 90	178 60	47 00											2,870 81	78
Wilkes,	79	H. T. Dyer,	253 37	11 17	246 28	141 80	69 77		8 46		12 22		1 88	2 07		5 64	5 76	4 70			47 00	28 20	9 40												845 72	79
Yancy,*	80	Charles Baker,	113 12	2 14	110 00	62 48					8 00			40																			$600 00		80
			$33,405 94	$3,653 38	$36,133 07	$20,075 88	$25,007 87	$3,115 24	$1,253 96	$676 80	$1,936 27	$125 96	$893 48	$547 02	$35 72	1132 70	$1,055 62	$924 90	$173 87	$846 00	$12,822 61	$3,454 97	$5,551 64	$918 50	$846 00	$932 88	$178 60	$502 90	$141 00	$7 04	$4 70	$4 70	14 81	$600 00	$157,137 71	
ADDITIONAL RETURNS *For 1849 and former years.*																																			
Burke,	10	M. W. Kincaid,	1 80		1 31	62																								13 13					10
Caswell,	15	F. A. Wiley,	2 46	1 29	17 70	5 24	1 69																9 40							28 38					15
Craven,	22	S. W. Chadwick,	2 15		4 89	1 91																								8 95					22
Duplin,	27	E. E. Hussey,	11 32			1 65																								12 97					27
Gaston,	31	Benjamin Morriss,	16		57	20																								93					31
Iredell,	41	John A. Rosebro,			4 32	1 14																								5 46					41
Moore,	52	A. R. Wordsworth,	3 26	1 13	2 26	15																								8 52					52
Northampton,	56	Henry Spivey,	31 00		15 05	88																								46 93					56
Person,	6	J. M. Winstead,			2 07	55																								2 98					60
Richmond,	63	Wm. Buchanan,	3 67		75	1 27																								5 69					63
Union,	73	Darling Rushing,			2 07	55																								2 62				136 56	73
			$33,461 76	$3,655 80	$36,184 06	$20,090 04	$25,009 56																$6,561 04							$143 60				$157,274 17	
																																		Deduct Tavern Tax, belonging to the Literary Fund,		5,561 04
																																		Amount of Public Tax, 1850,		$151,713 13
																																		*Amount of judgment against Sheriff of Yancy,		896 14

THE next session will commence on the 3d of March at which time all who intend to enter during the term should be present. Carriages for conveyance to the College, will leave the Rail Road depot in Raleigh on the 2nd; also, MACHINERY made to order; and file-cutting, new and old. *Old files made as good as new.*

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 18th 1851. 90—1y

Home Industry must Succeed!

I am now prepared to manufacture DOOR LOCKS of all kinds, BRASS, BELL casts a piece, warrant-ed; also, LOCKS mended, &c. &c.

Also, MACHINERY made to order; and file-cutting, new and old. *Old files made as good as new.*

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 18th 1851. 90—1y

Normal College.

THE next session will commence on the 3d of March at which time all who intend to enter during the term should be present. Carriages for conveyance to the College, will leave the Rail Road depot in Raleigh on the 2nd following; places on the 3rd; also, Baggage will be made to go from the Hotels on the 3rd; hands will be sent to Washington at 10 o'clock, Oxford at 10, and Lexington at 10 o'clock, at 10 o'clock.

J. A. MAULSBY, President.

January 25, 1852. 88—tf.

Notice.

WAYNESVILLE, Columbus, Co. N. C.

Dec. 10, 1851.

A TEACHER WANTED, to take charge of the Academy at this place. A liberal price will be given and applications will be made to J. C. Allen himself at this office.

D. C. LOUGEE,

DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND FANCY GOODS,

Also, Confectionary, Cigars, and Varieties.

Sign of the Big Watch.

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry neatly repaired. January, 1852. 19—

Large Stock of Winter Clothing.

IN consequence of having our Store burned on the night of October last, we have on hand a much larger stock of Clothing than we desire selling to keep over the approaching Winter. We therefore offer our heavy Winter Clothing at cost for cash.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Raleigh, January 6th, 1852. 18—

Democratic Meeting.

A MEETING of the Democrats of Granville County will be held at Oxford, on Tuesday of March Court next, to appoint Delegates to the Democratic State Convention, and to transact other business of importance to the party. MANY DEMOCRATS.

HAVEN'S

Photographic Miniature Gallery,

(Over the Post Office,)

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

Jan. 31, 1851. RALEIGH, N. C.

WANTED,

AT the Neuse River Oil Mills, 5000 bushels of Cotton seed, Flax seed and Palma-Christe or Castor Oil Beans, for which cash and the market price will be given.

January 26th, 1852. 24—tf.

COLOGNE WATER, of German and American manufacture—a very superior article. Also, a fresh supply of Fenner's Pomade Divine, a most delightful preparation. For sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

January 27, 1852. 26—

HOFLAND'S German Bitters, a supply just received and for sale by the Agent,

P. F. PESCUD,

Fayetteville street,

Raleigh, N. C.

January 27, 1852. 25—

Notice to Debtors.

E. L. HARDING & CO. design closing their present business as speedily as possible, and request all those that are indebted to come forward and settle, either by Cash, Bond or Note.

Raleigh; January 6th, 1852. 18—